

INQUEST

MARY BOYD,

HELD AT

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO,

5TH AND 6TH MAY, 1868.

Evidence and Correspondence in full,

WITH COMMENTS OF THE TORONTO PRESS.

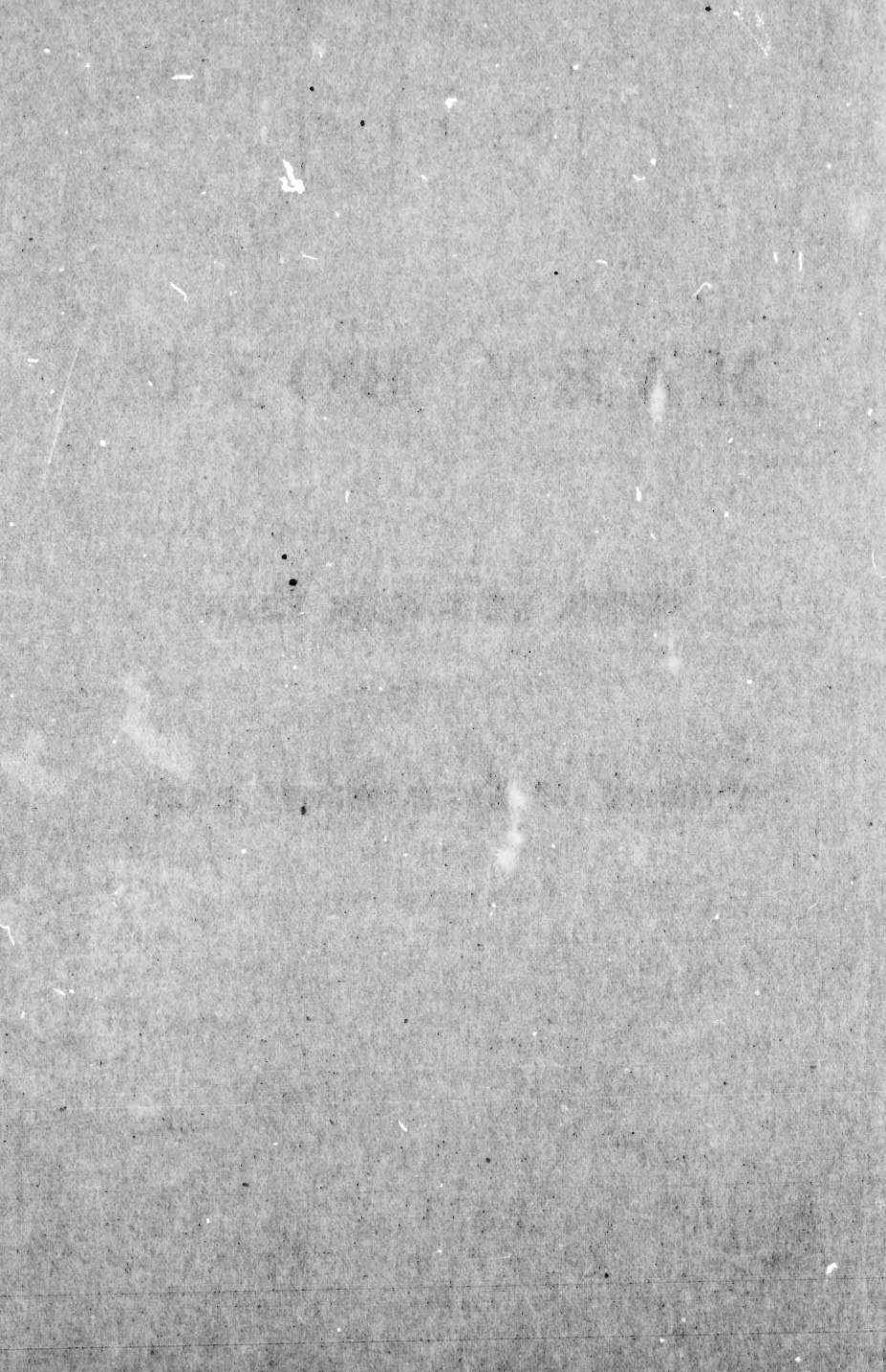
But is this law?

Ay marry isn't: Crown's-quest law.

Heater.

TORONTO.

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Hamlet.

TORONTO:

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(10)

PREFACE.

On Saturday, 9th May, 1868, there appeared in the *Toronto Daily Telegraph*, some portions of the evidence given at an Inquest held at the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, on the body of Mary Boyd. This partial publication of the evidence, and an editorial article in the issue of the Monday following, reflected most unjustly and calumniously both upon me and upon my son. I had an explanatory letter inserted in the *Telegraph* of 13th inst. A very limited edition of that day's paper was printed, and it was soon found impossible to procure a copy of it at any price.

Since then, on the 18th May, a letter appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, from Dr. Workman, Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, making no actual charges, but rather insinuations against me; I answered this by a communication, which from its great length the Editor of the *Telegraph* refused to insert, although I told him that I would not object to its being published in two successive issues of his paper if he thought it too long for one.

What the respectable portion of the Toronto press, think of the verdict of the jury, will be seen from the extracts first given from the *Globe* and the *Leader*. At the end will be found the comments of the same papers on the whole case.

The garbled report of the evidence given in the *Telegraph*, very greatly misled the public upon some important points; I have, therefore, thought it better that they should see the evidence in full. I have procured a certified copy of it from the County Crown Attorney, from which it has here been printed verbatim, just as the Coroner wrote it down with all its errors of punctuation, grammar and arrangement uncorrected. I did not, however, consider it proper to put in italics the words that Dr. Hallowell so unwarrantably underlined, (see note, page 19,) to give intensity to what he thought would be injurious to me.

The time that was spent in procuring the evidence and getting it printed, must be my excuse for the delay that has occurred in setting my refutation of Dr. Workman's slanders before the public.

I have reprinted both Dr. Workman's letter, and the editorial article from the *Telegraph*, as without them the dialogue which follows would be scarcely intelligible--and it is only fair that both sides of the question should be seen.

I have also given a short narrative of some of the particulars of Mary Boyd's illness and death. This, with the evidence taken at the inquest will enable those who have not yet heard anything of this distressing case to understand it more easily.

It will probably be asked by many, why such delicate and painful matters should be placed before the public at all; this sin does not lie upon me, but upon those who have attacked me and whom I am answering.

I should have been content with a much briefer defence had the vindication of my son and myself been my sole object. For the length to which I have been led, I must plead in justification my urgent desire to redeem from foul slander the fair fame of a modest and virtuous young woman. She is now dead and beyond the reach of scurrilous newspapers, but her good name and memory are doubtless dear to those whom she has left behind.

Another and even more powerful motive has been, to vindicate the sacred cause of the great truth to which I have given my allegiance, and which might, in some measure be prejudiced through me. I, of course, refer to Homœopathy, which I firmly believe to be the greatest boon which has, in these latter ages, been vouchsafed to afflicted humanity by the Giver of all good.

This is my apology for obtruding upon the public matters of so extremely painful a nature, and I hope it will be found sufficient to justify the expressions of reprobation which I have allowed to appear in regard to those who have imposed upon me this most unpleasant duty.

D. CAMPBELL, M. D.

108 Bay Street, Toronto.

EVIDENCE.

[L.S.] OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY,
COUNTY OF YORK.

I, JOHN McNAB, County Crown Attorney in and for the County of York, hereby CERTIFY, that the annexed paper writing contains a true copy of the papers connected with the Inquisition held on the body of Mary Boyd, as the same were filed in this office, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN McNAB, C.C.A., *County of York.*
per J. JACKES.

DATED this Thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1868.

First Day of Inquest.

MATILDA CAMPBELL.—I am the wife Dr. Duncan Campbell. I knew the deceased Mary Boyd. I last saw her alive on Wednesday, the 29th. She was then in good bodily health. Her mind was very unsettled, wandering. At the time she had in my employment from the 1st of Jan'y last. * When I took her into my service her mental and bodily health were perfect. I did not observe anything wrong in her state of mind until a fortnight before she left me to be removed to the asylum. From that period she spoke from time to time of hell, and subjects pertaining thereunto. She was naturally of a religious turn of mind. She had previous to this been attending on Rev. Mr. Caughey's ministrations. Although her conduct had been strange for a length of time previous to the fortnight above indicated, I did not take alarm until she threw herself into the well in my house on Monday the 27th, in the afternoon; she was rescued by the servant boy hearing the splashing. I saw her immediately after. Upon asking her why she had done this, she said it was better to be drowned than to be burnt.

She had been constantly talking about being burnt in hell since she attended Mr. Caughey's ministrations; certain that she would be one of the victims. She was moved the same night into a bed upstairs, and was never afterwards left alone.

She had been considered by Drs. Campbell, Hall and Adams as a fit subject for the Lunatic Asylum, and was examined on Monday by these gentlemen with a view to having her removed thither. She was about to be removed on Wednesday between 4 and 5 in the afternoon. She had been dressed by my daughter but pretended to be sleepy and want-

ed to lie down, and after sleeping some time she said she was hungry. I made some toast for her, and while I was getting the toast and tea for her, she jumped out of bed, on my return I saw her with a knife in her hand and cut her throat with it.† I knocked the knife out of her hand. I then went for the Doctor into the next room to call him, he being up stairs. While I was calling the Doctor she seized another knife, with which she is supposed to have cut her throat a second time. When the Doctor came down I retired. I came down very soon after. She was then on the bed, and Dr. Campbell with Dr. Lizars were dressing the wound. Immediately after that she was removed to the Asylum. I have not seen her since. I heard of her death this morning.

To the Foreman.—She went out generally twice a week and returned about 9 o'clock. She attended a night school, Mr. Haskett's on Queen street, accompanied by some girl. I never saw any young man with her. She attended church regularly and Sunday school too.

She went head first into the well. She was not more than a minute in before she was rescued.

She was perfectly aware of coming here. It was her wish to go the asylum as she had given so much trouble to the family.

She had never been in bad health that I am aware of.

She never staid away over hours from my house. I looked upon her as a faithful servant while in my employment.

She was a scholar in the Presbyterian Sunday school.

Was of a religious turn of mind.

She was nineteen years of age.

She was only an attendant at church, not a member.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, M. D.—I am the husband of former witness, Mrs. Campbell.

I may premise that having been present, and heard the evidence of Mrs. Campbell, I corroborate it in all respects, so far as my knowledge goes. For about two weeks previous to Mary Boyd being taken to the Asylum I had begun to see that she was drifting into insanity; at times she appeared perfectly well, at others talked as no sane person would talk, chiefly about death and hell, and the speedy termination of the world. *

Upon one occasion she said it was better to be dead than alive. From that time I began to apprehend the possibility of suicide. I called in Dr.

† The Coroner has here succeeded in making it look as if Mrs. Campbell said that she herself had cut the girl's throat!

Adams in consultation, and administered the remedies myself. They consisted chiefly of calmatives (to soothe the irritability of the mind), but they had no effect.

On Monday I sent for the Rev. Mr. Young, but he told me her mind was quite gone. She told my wife that her female condition was deranged, but afterwards found that it was not so bad; that it passed off. I used some remedies, with a view of improving that condition; after which she was better, but I cannot say whether on account of these or after these. After cutting her throat she remained ten minutes in great excitement, not able to speak. I sent for Dr. Lizars to help me dress the wound. The excitement abated in ten minutes. Resisted all efforts to give assistance until Dr. Lizars came or soon after. We then managed to get her carefully bandaged up. I left her at the Asylum under favorable circumstances, and but for the attack of bronchitis she might have got better. I continued to see her with Dr. Workman in my professional capacity until yesterday, at one o'clock, p.m. I heard of her death this morning from Dr. Workman.

To the Foreman—I never administered medicine to the deceased for the purpose of regulating her female condition, before the insanity. I am pretty confident she never consulted any medical man except myself while in my service.

Second Day of Inquest.

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D., Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, being duly sworn, deposeth as follows:—

The deceased, Mary Boyd, was admitted by me into the Provincial Lunatic Asylum on Wednesday last, the 29th of April, on a certificate of lunacy, signed by three HOMŒOPATHIC physicians and verified by the Mayor of this city.* Application for her admittance was made on the 27th April by Dr. Campbell's son to whom I gave the usual printed circular of questions, issued to all applicants for admission of lunatics, requesting him to have it filled up and sent in to me as soon as possible. Between twelve and one o'clock on the 29th, Dr. Campbell himself brought the circular, and I gave him a printed form of medical certificate of lunacy to be used in the case, awarding to the patient, in consideration of the urgency of her symptoms, preferential admission, though a very large number of applications before this one stood on the register, as is constantly the fact. The deceased was brought to the Asylum in the evening in a cab, accompanied by Dr. Campbell and his son. I received her at the front door. She was in the cab, sitting by the side of Dr. Campbell, and leaning her head on his breast. She looked very pale.

Dr. Campbell told me a great calamity had arisen since he last saw me. I asked what it was, and he informed me by a sign of his hand that she had cut her throat, but he and Dr. Lizars had applied sutures to the wound. I had her carried up stairs to Ward No. 3, and placed in the only single-bedded room at command. I placed two nurses in charge of her, with instructions that, on no account, she should for a moment be left alone, and I applied a leather

muff to the hands to prevent her attempting further injury to herself, being well aware that lunatics who have failed in accomplishing suicide are never to be trusted, as many of them have been known to tear open the wound after dressing if their hands have been left unrestrained.

The patient was able to speak, but I did not encourage her to do so. I talked soothingly to her, hoping to calm her mind, which I found was fearfully disturbed under the conviction that she was damned, and, as she said, would go into the flames of hell. She complained much of pain from the manner in which her head was made fast, by bringing her front hair on each side down to her breast, and passing it through backwards under the arm-pits, the two ends meeting behind being tied.† Dr. Campbell explained that this fastening was made in order to keep down the chin and prevent the head moving, and he requested that it should not be interfered with. I saw the patient several times before I went to bed.

I gave her some medicine prescribed by Dr. Campbell. He asked me had I any objections to it. He called it Bryonia. I said I had none, as I believed his doses would be of the infinitesimally small order,‡ and therefore the next best to cold water. I could not myself then see any clear medical indication, and in such circumstances I think the correct course is to give no medicine, but to watch closely until we see what is really called for.

I was informed by the attendants next morning that the patient had refused to take the medicine after she learned that it was prescribed by Dr. Campbell. The attendants also informed me she disliked Dr. Campbell very much, and had talked much about him and his son, but, as I am always very cautious in interpreting the expressions of the insane, I did not attach any importance to those statements. It is very common for insane persons to manifest strong dislike for those whom before their insanity they have liked best. Dr. Campbell came to the asylum to see the patient on the forenoon of the next day, 30th, but I refused to let him see her for the reason above given. I did not tell Dr. Campbell the actual reason, as I did not wish to hurt his feelings, and as he manifested much kind feeling for the patient, and great solicitude for her recovery. I told him I felt convinced his presence would disturb her, and therefore I must decline allowing his visitation at that time.

There were then no symptoms of inflammatory action, but the face was puffed and the eyelids much swollen. On the night Thursday, the 30th, I prescribed for her, as she was very restless and much excited in mind, four drachms of watery infusion of Opium, of the strength of eight grains to the ounce, a teaspoonful to be given every hour, if the excitement continues.

On the morning of Friday, 3rd May,‡ I saw her early, and learned that my brother had been with her in the night owing to the severity of her mental

* This mode of securing the closure of the wound was the most effectual and the least painful.

† This sneer of Dr. Workman was not likely to increase the confidence of the patient in the efficacy of the remedy, and it is no great matter of wonder that she soon refused to take any more of it. Dr. Workman has tried to make it appear that this was a proof that the girl was afraid to take anything from Dr. Campbell's hand!

‡ Friday was the 1st of May, but it is given as above in the official copy from which this is printed verbatim.

* The words in italics were omitted from the report given in the Telegraph. The term "Homœopathic" in the same sentence, gives the clue to the whole persecution that followed.

symptoms. She was now manifestly suffering under insufficient breathing. The cheeks and lips were of a livid hue, the countenance showed great distress, and the inspirations were very laborious. There were, besides, clear indications that air had entered the cellular tissue beneath the skin, over the breast, neck and face. It was my opinion that one or more of the sutures in the throat should be undone, but I wished to have Dr. Campbell present at this process.

I therefore, at a quarter past seven, sent a note to him apprising him of the state of the case, and of my views. He sent me a note in reply, saying he would come up between eleven and twelve o'clock.* He came accordingly, accompanied by Dr. Smith, of the United States, and his (Dr. Campbell's) son. He at once acquiesced in the proposal to cut the sutures; and he cut it himself. Relief to the breathing was thus given.

Dr. Campbell objected to the temperature of the room, as too low. I did not coincide in this view, but, being desirous of meeting his wishes as far as at all possible, I pointed out another room, then occupied by a very feeble patient, but I said the heat might be too great at times, as the room was just over the heating furnaces, the flues of which passed up in one of the walls. He approved of it, and the patient was very soon placed in it.

At this time it was ascertained by the stethoscope that no air was entering the right lung. Dr. Campbell expressed his belief that this was caused by blood in the bronchial tubes of this lung, which had passed down into them from the wound.† Within a couple of hours the aspect of the patient had changed from a livid to a rosy hue, and the pulse had become very rapid. These were the clearest indications of inflammatory reaction. Frequent coughing took place, and the fluid thus brought up escaped by the wound and by the mouth. Dr. Campbell visited her again before bed-time.

On the next day, Saturday, she expectorated large quantities of very offensive matter, which from its colour and consistency was evidently pus. I prescribed for her tincture of Digitalis and Hyoscyamus, with simple syrup. She took from me everything I offered, and manifested much kind feeling. She always pressed me to stay by her or to return soon. I conversed with her a great deal, but confined my words to religious consolation, which she appeared to receive very gladly. I also read to her from the New Testament.‡ The Rev. Provost Whittaker visited her on Sunday, and on Monday, and spoke very calmly and con-

* Dr. Workman's note by no means sufficiently described the extreme urgency of the case, or Dr. Campbell would have attended to the call at once.

† This is incorrect. Dr. Campbell no doubt told Dr. Workman that a considerable quantity of blood had got down the trachea: but he attributed the illness of the sound on the right side of the chest, to which he called Dr. Workman's attention to inflammatory engorgement; stating at the same time, that this, if not caused, was at least greatly aggravated by the cold, dry air that she was breathing, and that unless at once removed to a warmer and moister atmosphere, she would very soon die. Dr. Smith late of the United States army, and Dr. Campbell's son were both present, and can corroborate this statement.

‡ Dr. Workman is a Unitarian.

solingly to her. He prayed with her, and she manifestly followed his prayer, and repented, as well as she could, his words. She frequently asked me would she go to Jesus, and when? I replied that if she wished to go to Jesus, and prayed to go to him, she certainly would go to him. This is but a sample of her latter words. I think her mind became peaceful as to her hopes of salvation—so far at least as her insane state permitted.

She died on the morning of Tuesday, 5th instant, at a quarter past three. I was not present at her death. The cause of death will be best explained by the gentlemen making the post-mortem examination, and their discoveries may also throw some light on the cause of her insanity.

Signed, JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.

Sworn before me, this sixth day of May, 1868.

Signed, WM. HALLOWELL, M.D.,
Coroner.

TO THE CORONER.—I had not the least doubt of her insanity when admitted. Dr. Campbell assigned to me as the immediate cause of insanity* words used by Rev. Mr. Caughey, while preaching and directed (as she supposed) specially to her, while sitting in the gallery of Elm Street Church, as I heard afterwards. The words were to the effect "that he Mr. Caughey saw a young female sitting in the gallery that was going to hell," and she applied it to herself; in conversations I had with her she ratified that statement.

From Dr. Campbell's statement to myself, which I had no reason to doubt, there was suppression of the menses.† He also stated that the restoration of this function was most important, and that a means he had found of great value was in this case used by him which he explained to me consisted in the application of galvanic excitement, by means of galvanic apparatus being applied to the mamma or breast of the female and the other extremity to the os uteri or mouth of the womb. I expressed no opinion upon the propriety or impropriety of this proceeding. He further stated that after this, there appeared a discharge.‡

He told me she was in love with his son and that she had said to him (Dr. Campbell) that he must give

* Dr. Campbell viewed this religious excitement as the evidence, but never as the cause of her insanity, and stated this to Dr. Workman.

† Dr. Workman has again incorrectly reported what Dr. Campbell stated to him.—The actual words used were "she suffers from difficulty at her menstrual periods, and will most likely have an aggravation of her mental troubles when her next period comes on." The apparently slight difference between "difficulty" and "suppression," which it would have appeared more hypercritical to have noticed at the beginning of the Inquest, became all-important in its bearing towards the close.

‡ Dr. Campbell never made use of the term galvanic "excitement," as that word would have given an erroneous idea of the vitalizing influence exerted by galvanism or more properly "Faradisation." But this idea of excitement, seems to be the only notion entertained of the effect of this agent by the medical witnesses, none of whom probably could tell the difference between the action of the positive and negative poles.

§ The actual words used by Dr. Campbell were: "the discharge re-appeared."

her his son in marriage. He mentioned as indicative of her mental aberration (to convince me) that she had stated that his son had sexual intercourse with her in her bed, I said that such a revelation from a person really insane could not, uncorroborated, be regarded as of any value. During her illness she expressed a wish to see Dr. Campbell's son which I did not desire to gratify. Some time on Saturday during Dr. Campbell's presence she manifested very angry feelings towards him. She said Oh! the man that brought me to this; he (Dr. C.) asked what she said? He then said to her "you committed the act yourself," which I understood him to mean the wound in the throat. Dr. Campbell stated to me that he had given her a dose of Podophyllin on the day she was admitted to the Asylum.

TO THE FOREMAN—She was quite quiet when she arrived here (at the Asylum). She complained of no pain, except that which referred to the wound. The room was not a hot room, it was heated with the same apparatus as the rest of the establishment; the views of Dr. Campbell were carried out, in so far as removing her to a higher temperature were concerned. I was apprehensive that she might not recover from the first. Two nurses were in constant attendance night and day and did not find any inconvenience from the temperature. *Podophyllin* is a powerful cathartic.† Mary Boyd was unwilling to see Dr. Campbell, his visits were distasteful to her. Dr. Campbell was uniformly kind and solicitous for the girl's welfare.

TO THE CORONER—I made no critical examination in the case of Mary Boyd as I adopt as a rule to treat all females as I should wish own daughter to be treated.

Signed, JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.

Sworn as above,

W. H., Coroner.

TO A JUROR—Other causes might have caused insanity, but not of the religious form under which she was admitted.

TORONTO, May 6th, 1868.

CHARLES VALANCE BERRYMAN, D., and JAMES H. RICHARDSON M. D., being sworn depose and say: We this morning made a post mortem examination of the body of Mary Boyd, lying in the Mortuary of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. It was of middle stature, well formed and well nourished apparently that of a person about twenty or twenty-one years old. There were no marks of violence about the body, with the exception of a wound on the front of the neck. This was about 3 inches long, irregularly concave downwards on upper border, passing through the anterior half

* Her articulation of words was so imperfect, from the state of her throat, that almost anything could be made out of the indistinct sounds she uttered. Dr. Campbell was quite as close to her as Dr. Workman on this occasion, and is of opinion that she tried to say to him, with reference to her throat: "why did you do this?" upon which Dr. Campbell answered: "you forget, Mary, you did this yourself." Dr. Workman has endeavoured to give this a totally different meaning.

† Its "power" as a cathartic of course depends upon the dose administered.

of the ring formed by lower border of thyroid with the cricoid cartilages. The edges of the wound were in a semi-gangrenous condition without any sign of attempt at repair; offensive pus escaped freely from the wound. On laying open the chest and removing the coverings of the trachea, the right lung was throughout in a state of red hepatization, the left lung adherent but otherwise healthy. Intense congestion of the trachea throughout its whole extent, and its upper portion, as well as the parts superficial to it beneath the integument were in a semi-gangrenous state. Heart normal. Intestines and liver and other abdominal organs healthy. All the organs of generation highly congested, particularly the left ovary, and the posterior surface of the fundus of the uterus. The uterus was about 3 inches long from its fundus to the edge of the os. Its cavity was normal in dimension and its structure normal.* Some blood, apparently menstrual in its character, was found in the upper part of the vagina, and a fibrinous coat about the size of a small goose-quill occupied the interior of the cavity of the uterus.†

The head was also examined. There was nothing whatever abnormal in the brain or its membranes, excepting that the vascular points of the cerebrum, especially on the right side, were more numerous and larger than usual.

The death of the deceased no doubt resulted from the combined effect of acute inflammation of the right lung (which, in all probability resulted from the irritation of the air passages caused by the wound in the larynx), and vital depression as manifested by the entire absence of any effort at repair of the wound.

Signed, CHARLES VALANCE BERRYMAN, M. D.
Signed, JAMES H. RICHARDSON, M. D.]

TO the Coroner—We examined the parts of generation, and from this examination we found the hymen almost obliterated,‡ altho' we do not think this is an invariable mark of the absence of virginity. In the state of congestion in which we found the organs, the application of galvanic electricity would aggravate congestion, and was a proceeding entirely contrary to decency and propriety.

Signed, JAMES H. RICHARDSON, M. D.
Signed, CHARLES V. BERRYMAN, M. D.

Sworn before me this

sixth day of May,
1868, W. Hollowell, M. D.

By the Coroner—If the application of galvanism as described by Dr. Campbell in a case of arrest of menstruation were to be followed by a return of discharge, would you still consider that it would aggravate the condition?

Answer by Dr. Richardson,—I do not think that

* Dr. Workman subsequently tried to make it appear that the womb was twice its proper size.

† This is the Dysmenorrhoeal membrane to which so much reference will be found hereafter. It has been considered by most authors, a certain evidence of sterility.

‡ The time when, and the probable mode in which this partial obliteration was effected, will be considered hereafter, in the "Dialogue between Dr. Campbell and Mr. Blank," where the question of "propriety" is also discussed.

the fact of a sanguineous discharge coming on after such application could be any proof that the congestion had been relieved, on the contrary I think the congestion might be aggravated.*

Signed, JAMES H. RICHARDSON.

Answer by Dr. Berryman.—I am of opinion that in a case in which active congestion of the uterine organs exists, associated with Dysmenorrhœa—the application of electricity to the congested organs, even if a partial discharge were to show itself—the powerful stimulus would undoubtedly aggravate the hyperæmic condition of the parts.

Signed, CHARLES V. BERRYMAN, M.D.

As to indelicacy of the application, would it be more so than the use of a catheter, or of the speculum in uterine disease, and are not such means in constant use by medical men of high standing in the case of unmarried females?

By Dr. Richardson,—I do not think that any medical man of high standing, or of any good standing, would ever think of proposing to an unmarried woman, such a procedure as the introduction of any instrument, either of catheter into the mentus urinarius or into the vagina,† or of speculum, except in the most urgent necessity, and after all other available means of relief had been entirely exhausted.

Signed, JAMES H. RICHARDSON.

I am of opinion that the catheter, or any other instrument should not be introduced into the bladder or vagina of any woman, more especially into the parts of a virgin girl,§ unless when every other remedy fails. I would further add that the speculum has unfortunately been much abused in the hands of unprincipled practitioners.

¶ Signed, CHARLES V. BERRYMAN, M.D.

I quite coincide with Drs. Richardson and Berryman as to the impropriety of using such means except in cases of extreme peril.

Signed, D. CAMPBELL, M.D.

JANE MCCONNACHTY—I am one of the day nurses in the Asylum, and have been here about seven months. I recollect seeing the late Mary Boyd about 9 in the evening of the day Wednesday 29th, she was admitted. She appeared very weak. She was immediately attended to by Dr. Workman. I was fetched out of my own bedroom to attend her during the first night of her admission.

* Educated physicians to whatever school of Medicine they may belong, will read with surprise the strange statement that "congestion might be aggravated by a discharge." It only shows the length to which a really intelligent man may be induced to go against his better judgment, while trying to throw discredit upon a system of Medicine to which he is opposed.

† The medical witnesses have apparently no other idea of galvanism than stimulation. It is very well known to the public that it is the speediest remedy for Neuralgia; is it by stimulation that it cures?

‡ This utter nonsense is copied verbatim from the official report of the evidence.

§ When Dr. Campbell's treatment was to be represented to the jury as "improper" Mary Boyd was allowed to be, what she was in truth, a "virgin girl." When it was wished to give a colour to other charges, then the poor girl's purity of conduct was basely called in question.

She was very weak, but I heard her distinctly say that Posie (Dr. Campbell's son) was the cause of her illness.* She said she believed she was in the family way to him for six weeks; that on the 14th of March* the Dr. (Campbell) and his son took her into a room and gave her medicine that burnt her inside. She said that Posie sinned and she sinned. She loved him so much. She said he would have married her but the mother would not let him. I saw her frequently from the time of her admission until she died. I was with her the last night of her life, and until she died. My impression was that she was giving me a true statement of her case. She never spoke of Mr. Caughey's preaching to me. When Dr. Workman spoke to her consolingly on religious subjects she appeared to be perfectly sensible and to take what he said kindly.

I think that the last night she was more composed than when she first came in. I was present when Dr. Campbell was with her. When he left she said, "For God's sake, do not let him near me again." She never liked Dr. Campbell's presence, but always preferred Dr. J. Workman.

Sd., JANE ^{her} X MCCONNACHTY.
mark

Sworn before me, this
sixth day of May, 1868.

WM. HALLOWELL, Coroner.

ALICE CLARK—I have been three years in the capacity of nurse in this institution. I first saw deceased, Mary Boyd, at 9 on the evening of the 29th. She was very weak. I attended to her during the night with Jane McConnachty. She was quieter than on the succeeding nights.

She said that Dr. Campbell's son went to where she slept, and when she woke she found him there. In a while after she did not feel well, and she wanted him to marry her. He seemed not to pay any attention to her, and she told his father. The father paid no attention, and then they took her into a room and gave her medicine that burnt the inside out of her.† When she made these statements she appeared to be sensible, and said one or two nights before her death that she was not insane until "this was done to her." She never spoke of Mr. Caughey during the time that I was nursing her. She appeared to be sensible up to a short time of her death. She appeared to be raving at times but sensible at others.

Sd., ALICE CLARK.

Sworn before me, this
sixth day of May, 1868.

Sd., WM. HALLOWELL, Coroner.

MARY ELLEN HANNES—I have been in this institution and the University branch about 3½ years. I first saw deceased, Mary Boyd, on Wednesday evening at 6:30 p.m. She was very weak, leaning on the arm of Dr. Campbell and the night nurse. I helped to put her in bed. I sat up with her the succeeding night, Thursday. She did not

* This is erroneously printed 4th March in the report of the *Telegraph*.

† This is referred to afterwards in the "Dialogue."

rave much during that night. I sat all day on Sunday and all that night. She prayed and said that Satan had tempted her to commit the act from which she was suffering.

Sd., MARY HANNES.

Sworn before me, this
sixth day of May, 1868.

Sd., W. HALLOWELL, M.D.,

Coroner.

MARY ANN CORRIETT.—I have been about 2½ years nurse in this Asylum. I first saw deceased on Thursday evening, the 30th ult. I attended to her all Friday until 5:30 p.m. All that she stated to me was that Dr. Campbell had given her medicine, and that she had never been well since. She said that going to hear Mr. Caughey was not the cause of her trouble.* I would not place implicit dependence on anything she said respecting her illness.

Sd., MARY ANN CORRIETT.

Sworn before me, this
sixth day of May, 1868.

Sd., W. HALLOWELL, M.D.,

Coroner.

MARY ANN GALBRAITH.—I have been 3 years and 3 months in this institution. Corroborates former witness, and said she attributed all her trouble to Dr. Campbell's son, and no one else: that "she had been ruined innocently by him, and

* The *Telegraph* report erroneously prints this: "She said that she was sorry Mr. Caughey was not the cause of her trouble."

God knew it.' When she made this statement I was satisfied she was saying what was correct, and that her mind was clear at the time. I never heard her say anything of Mr. Caughey or his preaching.

Sd., MARY A. GALBRAITH.

Sworn before me, this
sixth day of May, 1868.

Sd., W. HALLOWELL, M.D.,

Coroner.

SARAH ELLIOTT.—I have been 3½ years in this establishment. I assisted deceased, Mary Boyd, upstairs with Dr. Campbell. In answer to my question, whether Dr. Campbell's family had been kind to her, she said "it was false." She wanted to see Dr. Campbell's son, that she loved him and would die for him. She appeared tolerably sensible when I saw her.

Sd., SARAH J. ELLIOTT.

Sworn before me, this
sixth day of May, 1868.

Sd., W. HALLOWELL, M.D.,

Coroner.

MARY ANN PARKES.—I am matron of the P. L. Asylum, and have been for 14 years. I met Dr. Campbell at the bottom of the stairs on the 29th ult, when deceased was admitted. The rest of the evidence is merely corroborative of former witnesses.

Sd., M. A. PARKES.

Sworn before me, this
sixth day of May, 1868.

Sd., W. HALLOWELL, M.D.,

Coroner.

Dominion of Canada,
Province of Ontario,
City of Toronto.
To Wit:

An inquisition indented taken for Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, at the Provincial Lunatic

Asylum, situate on Queen Street, Toronto, County of York, on the fifth and sixth days of May, in the thirty-first year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, before William Hallowell, M.D., one of the Coroner's of our said Lady the Queen, for the said City, on view of the body of Mary Boyd, then and there lying dead upon the oaths of John Howe, (Foreman) George Henderson, William Wright, Robert Peter, Charles Mainprice, Duncan McFee, Luke Hozack, John Kitchen, William Stibbs, W. Woods, John Matthew, Robert Smith, Thomas Waldie, good and lawful men of the said City, duly chosen, and who being then and there duly sworn and charged to enquire for our said Lady the Queen, when, how, and by what means said Mary Boyd came to her death, do upon their oaths say, that said Mary Boyd came to her death by the infliction of a certain wound across her throat with her own hand, by means of a carving knife. Verdict *Felo de se*, while laboring under temporary insanity. In witness whereof, as well the said Coroner, as the Jurors aforesaid hereunto subscribed their hands and seals on the day and year last above written.

Signed, William Hallowell, M.D., *Coroner.* [L.S.]
" John Howe, *Foreman*, "
" George Henderson, "
" William Wright, "
" Robert Peter, "
" Charles Mainprice, "
" Duncan McPhee, "
" Luke Hozack, "
" John Kitchen, "
" William J. Stibbs, "
" William Woods, "
" John Matthew, "
" Robert Smith, "
" Thomas Waldie. "

The jury empannelled in the case of Mary Boyd cannot part without recording their sense of the highly improper medical treatment pursued by Dr. Campbell towards the said deceased Mary Boyd. This action upon their part is based upon the evidence of high medical authority, adduced in the course of a long and painful investigation of a very melancholy case of suicide before Coroner Hallowell.

Signed, JOHN HOWE, Foreman,
On behalf of the jury.

Provincial Lunatic Asylum,
Toronto, 6th May, 1868.

ARTICLE FROM "TELEGRAPH."

It has been found necessary to reprint the following editorial article from the *Telegraph*, to make intelligible what will be found hereafter:—

MARY BOYD.

The facts in this lamentable case have already been made public through these columns. The girl, Mary Boyd, when a servant with Dr. Campbell, became insane, and while in that condition cut her throat with a knife. She was removed to the Lunatic Asylum, where she died from the effects of the wound. She was admitted as a patient suffering from religious insanity. But it is not all certain, from the evidence given on the inquest, that religious excitement was the cause of her aberration.* Dr. Workman found her fearfully disturbed under the conviction that she was going to the flames of hell. To the nurses, who were constantly with her—for they never left her for a moment—she said less of religion and more of the sin of forbidden love, in which she constantly repeated she had indulged with a son of Dr. Campbell. Of the nurses, the majority put faith in her story; but Dr. Workman's experience teaches him that no importance can be attached to the unsupported statements of the insane. We are naturally led to ask whether these statements of hers received any corroboration from ascertained facts or circumstances. Dr. Campbell admitted to Dr. Workman that, at the commencement of the difficulty, she alleged an illicit connection with his son.† The statement he chose to construe into a symptom of insanity. It might have been so; but this assumption certainly does not resolve the difficulty which arises out of such a statement. There was one fact which might have been a corroboration of her statement. We do not say that it was, but that it may have been and it cannot be questionable that this possibility ought not to have been ignored. The ascertained derangement of her female condition might have been a consequence of what she stated to Dr. Campbell regarding his son; and we think the doctor was bound to have regard to this possibility. If such a cause of the irregularity were possible—and this cannot be denied‡ he was not justified in treating it as entitled to no sort of consideration.

It is in this view of the matter that the verdict of the coroner's jury becomes intelligible.

* It was never stated by Dr. Campbell that religion was the cause of her insanity.

† This is incorrect. She stated that she had been violated, but never that she had carried on any "illicit intercourse."

‡ The whole of this article is based on an assumption by the writer, which is hereafter shown to be incorrect, that a suppression of the menses existed.

They give it as their opinion that the medical treatment of the girl was highly improper. That conclusion was founded upon highly respectable medical evidence. Dr. Berryman gave it as his opinion that the application of galvanic electricity was entirely "contrary to decency and propriety." Might it not, let us ask, be even criminal? If the irregularity had arisen from a cause which there was no warrant for assuming to be improbable,† and if it had been removed by this means the character of the treatment could not be qualified, even by the comparatively mild terms used by Dr. Berryman. There is evidently something more than a question of decency and propriety and their opposites.

On one point, Dr. Campbell's evidence is very remarkable. He used remedies to remove irregularity, and there was an improvement in this particular of the girl's condition; but he could not say whether that improvement was a consequence of these remedies, or whether it preceded or followed their administration.‡ This is a very strange admission. This confusion of times and alleged want of observation of the results of applied remedies—so called—would argue, if nothing else, a negligence which borders on culpable. But it is difficult to believe this is the true explanation. Dr. Campbell must have felt that the efficacy of his remedies, in this particular, might have been the worst thing that could happen. We are assuming nothing to his prejudice; but it is very certain that if the girl's statement regarding herself and his son could have awakened in his mind the least suspicion of its possible correctness,§ he would have had a motive to pursue the treatment which the medical witnesses and the jury have so pointedly condemned. He ought, under circumstances of such great delicacy in every respect, to have abstained from doing what might bear the appearance of a possible wrong. In this respect he altogether failed; and he must not complain if, under the circumstances, the public be found endorsing the censure of the coroner's jury.

* Dr. Berryman kindly suggested bleeding from the arm as a better remedy for dysmenorrhœa!

† It will be shown not only that it was improbable, but impossible.

‡ The editor must have very carelessly read the evidence even as published in his own paper, or he would have seen that it is reported that Dr. Campbell said "I used some remedies with a view of improving her female condition, after which she was better;" the exact words which Dr. Campbell added at the Inquest were "I cannot say whether on account of these remedies, or merely after them; *Post hoc* not being invariably *propter hoc*." Nor should any medical man ever venture to speak more confidently of the result of his remedies.

§ It did not awaken in Dr. Campbell's mind the slightest suspicion. The reason of this will be seen hereafter.



MARY BOYD.

Facts Respecting her Death and the Inquest held at the Lunatic Asylum Toronto.

MARY BOYD, whose melancholy end forms the subject of the following brief narrative, was born in Lower Canada of Irish parents, who removed to Upper Canada about three years ago, and now reside in the Township of Eldon, County of Victoria. She went to live in Dr. Campbell's family, 108 Bay-street, Toronto, on the 1st January last.

She was nineteen years of age, rather tall, of engaging appearance, intelligent, and well educated for her position in life, modest and retiring in manner, well behaved, quiet, mild and gentle in disposition—attentive to her household duties. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, which, as well as the Sunday School, she attended regularly. She seemed to be of a religious turn of mind. It may be added that she was much liked by the family.

Her health was uniformly good, except at *certain periods*.

About the middle of April a change was noticed in her demeanour. She became restless and unsettled — spoke strangely about religious subjects, dwelling with great pertinacity upon something she imagined that the Rev. Mr. Caughey had said to her, or which, at all events, she specially applied to herself, as to repentance—hell-fire—the burning of the world, &c.

Not long after this, she one morning startled Mrs. Campbell with a very strange

and most improbable declaration, the particulars of which will appear in Dr. Campbell's letter to the *Toronto Daily Telegraph* of the 13th instant, which is given hereafter.

Her mind continued to become more and more unsettled from day to day, and she began to speak so much about its being "better to be dead than to be 'alive,'" that fears being entertained that she might make away with herself, Dr. Campbell, on the morning of 27th April, after consultation with his medical friends, determined to send her to the Lunatic Asylum, and applied the same day for the papers necessary to obtain her admission into it as a patient.

On that same afternoon, about 4 o'clock she made an attempt at suicide, by trying to drown herself in the well, which, though nearly forty feet deep, was fortunately full up to the brim, and this saved the girl's life for the time, as her clothes prevented her from sinking. She was discovered by the noise and the splashing she was making, and rescued by the servant boy, who happened to be in an adjoining room. When asked why she had done this, she said she was convinced that the world was about to be burnt up, and that drowning was an easier death than burning!

Her father, Thomas Boyd, of the township of Eldon, county Victoria, was at once sent for, but did not arrive in Toronto until late on Saturday evening, 2nd May; he

went up to the Asylum on Sunday morning, but he never was allowed to see his daughter until after her death!

It took nearly the whole of Tuesday, 29th, to prepare the certificates required. She was pretty quiet during that day, and as she felt perfectly well in body, she was allowed to go on with her household work as usual, with a view to divest her mind from the vexing thoughts that harassed her.

She was constantly watched by some member of the family, and was made to sleep that night, as she had been the night before, in the same room with one of Dr. Campbell's daughters.

During the night of Monday she became greatly excited. Got out of bed and broke a large mirror into pieces.

On Wednesday, 30th April, she spent a great part of the forenoon in bed in her own room. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. Campbell sent Mrs. Campbell to tell her to get ready to go to the Asylum. It had been distinctly told her where she was going, and she readily assented to it, as she said she was sorry that she was giving Dr. Campbell's family so much trouble, and would gladly go any where that was thought best for her. When Mrs. Campbell went to Mary's room, she was horror-stricken by seeing her sitting on a trunk, nearly undressed, sawing at her throat with an old blunt table-knife without a handle! This knife was at once wrested from her hand, but she rushed past Mrs. Campbell into the kitchen, which adjoined her room, and snatching up another very sharp table-knife, she cut her throat completely across, severing the windpipe between the thyroid and cricoid cartilages. Dr. Campbell, who fortunately happened to be in the house, hearing screams, ran down at once, and found that she had staggered back into her room, on the floor of which she writhed

about in great agony, the blood from the wound trickling down the windpipe and nearly choking her, she showed more, or great mental excitement at the time, obstinately resisting all attempts to assist her, and trying to tear the wound open with her fingers!

Dr. Lizars, whose office was near at hand, was sent for, he came at once, and with Dr. Campbell, dressed the wound. None of the important bloodvessels of the neck being injured, it was confidently hoped that she would recover, as far at least as the wound was concerned. She was removed in a cab to the Asylum, a little over two miles, Dr. Campbell and his son accompanying her, and supporting her during the passage.

She was perfectly quiet, both on the way and on her arrival at the Asylum—manifested no reluctance to going to the bed that had been prepared for her, and submitted readily to the application of a leather apparatus to keep her hands confined, and prevent her tearing the stitches from the wound in her throat. Two nurses were placed at her bedside to watch her.

On the morning of the second day (Friday, 1st May) the larynx, or that portion of the throat immediately above the wound, had swollen so much that she could scarcely breathe, and her face became livid from imperfect oxygenation of the blood. The removal of some of the stitches enabled her to breathe more freely, but she was never afterwards able to speak without the attendant first closing the aperture thus made, and as her hands were confined, she could not do this for herself.

Inflammation of the membrane lining the windpipe, and of the right lung then set in—the wound in the throat did badly, showing no signs whatever of healing—very offensive matter was discharged from it—she sank

rapidly, and died about 3 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 5th May.

An inquest was held at the Asylum on the evening of 5th May, by Coroner Hallowell, and continued all the next day. A *post mortem* examination of the body was made in the forenoon of 6th inst., by Drs. Richardson and Berryman. Dr. Campbell was present, but took no part beyond a close inspection of what was laid bare by the incisions. His letter given below, will shew the result of the examination.

Several witnesses, such as Dr. Lizars, Dr. Adams, and Dr. Campbell's servant boy, who could have thrown some light upon the cause of the girl's death—the only matter into which the jury were met to inquire—were not called, but in their stead a number of the nurses were examined after all the medical witnesses had left the Asylum!

The verdict of the jury was —“ That the said Mary Boyd came to her death by the infliction of a certain wound across her throat, with her own hand, by means of a carving knife; verdict *felo de se*, while laboring under temporary insanity.”

After rendering their verdict the foreman handed a document, of which the following is a copy, to the coroner:—“ The jury empanelled in the case of Mary Boyd cannot part without recording their sense of the highly improper medical treatment pursued by Dr. Campbell towards the said deceased Mary Boyd. This action upon their part is based upon the evidence of high medical authority adduced in the course of a long and painful investigation of a very melancholy case of suicide before Coroner Hallowell. (Signed,) John Howe, foreman, on behalf of the jury. Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, May 6, 1868.”—*Leader* May 7.

The opinions of the Toronto Press on the verdict of the jury will be gathered from the following editorial which appeared in the Globe of 9th May:—

“ VERY absurd and silly was the conduct of the Coroner's jury on the case of the young woman who died in the Lunatic Asylum from wounds inflicted on her throat by herself, in condemning, at the instigation of two bitterly prejudiced old school doctors, the treatment of the young woman's case, by so able and experienced a physician as Dr. Campbell. The use of the galvanic battery had nothing to do with the girl's death, which was the sole matter for the jury to deal with, and the idea of a Coroner's jury, picked in haste off the commons, attempting to decide between contending Doctors is perfectly absurd. What could they know of the use of the galvanic battery, and who but a born fool would pronounce an opinion on one medical man, on the faith of statements made by others of a rival school? Dr. Campbell used all his skill on behalf of the poor girl, and the criticism of his treatment was simply the result of spiteful feeling.”—*Globe*, May 9.

“ The Coroner's jury which enquired into the cause of the death of Mary Boyd, a former servant of Dr. Campbell's, went out of their way to declare that the Doctor's treatment of the girl was “ highly improper.” We hardly know whom to blame most, the medical men who put their heads together to endeavor to injure a successful rival, or the members of the jury who, in the profundity of their wisdom and knowledge, had the impertinence to pass censure upon Dr. Campbell's treatment. It is not very much to the credit of the “ high medical” gentlemen who primed the jury that, because Dr. Campbell happens to be a practitioner of a different school from themselves, they should by such petty artifices seek to injure him in the eyes of the public. There is probably more excuse for the jury, and we think that, under the circumstances, the coroner would not have been overstepping the bounds of duty had he reminded the mem-

bers of that august body that it was no part of their business to pass judgment upon medical treatment regarding which they were themselves entirely ignorant. We publish to-day a letter from Dr. Adams which fully justifies Dr. Campbell's treatment."—*Leader*, May 8.

DR. ADAMS' LETTER.

To the Editor of the Leader.

SIR,—I see that the Coroner's jury at the inquest held yesterday, at the Asylum, on Mary Boyd, in addition to their verdict have stated, on what they are pleased to term "high medical authority," that Dr. Campbell's medical treatment of the deceased was "highly improper." I feel bound to state, that I was called on by Dr. Campbell to aid him in the treatment of this unfortunate young woman; that I have full knowledge of all the remedial measures that were used, and that Dr. Campbell's treatment of this patient was, in my opinion, perfectly judicious, and that the manner in which he employed galvanism in this case, is recommended and used by far higher medical authorities than those who have presumed to censure it, and those too not belonging to our School of Medicine but to their own.

J. ADAMS, M. D.

54 Bay Street,
Toronto, May 8, 1868.

FIRST LETTER OF DR. CAMPBELL TO
"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

(Editor Daily Telegraph.)

SIR,—Enough, and most people will probably think, far more than enough, has already been given to the public on this painful and delicate topic. I have hitherto refrained from interfering, not thinking myself called upon at this late period of my career, to defend my professional reputation from the criticism of a coroner's jury.

In the portion of the evidence given at the inquest which was held on the body of Mary Boyd at the Lunatic Asylum on 5th and 6th inst., which you published in your paper on Saturday the 9th, there is a charge recorded against my son, a young man now preparing himself for the medical profession, which, if it could be believed, might interfere with his success in life. These charges I know to be untrue; the medical men who testified at the inquest knew them to be untrue; the jury knew them to be untrue; the coroner when he wrote them down and handed them to you to publish, knew them to be untrue! And your article of yesterday now makes a farther and most calumnious charge against myself, of having used *improper* means to bring on menstruation in a case of Amenorrhœa, where you say there was a possibility of pregnancy existing.

Dr. Workman stated in his evidence, that when applying for the admission of this patient into the Asylum, and before she had wounded herself, and when she was likely to be an inmate of that institution for a considerable time, "Dr. Campbell informed him that she had been suffering from *suppression* of the menses, and "that he, (Dr. Campbell,) considered it "of great importance to restore the function." At the time when Dr. Workman gave this evidence, nothing had come up, nor did I ever imagine that anything could likely have come up, to render it necessary for me to point out to the coroner that Dr. Workman had slightly misunderstood me; that what I really did say to him was: "she suffers from *menstrual difficulty*, and I wish to call your attention particularly to the next menstrual period, as it will most likely be attended by "an aggravation of her mental troubles." At the same time I suggested to him the use of galvanism in a certain manner which I described to him, as a means of facilitating the menstruation, and told him that I thought it had done so at the period she was just getting over.

The pointing out to the jury the difference between Amenorrhœa, (which means suppression of the menstrual discharge) and Dysmenorrhœa, (painful or

difficult menstruation,) seemed to be totally irrelevant to the matter, when I gave my evidence, but it now turns out to have been all important. I conceived that the jury were there to enquire into the cause of the death of the deceased, and nothing else; and that they had no business whatever with the details of her female ailments.

Whatever "confusion of times" there may have been in your mind, there was none in mine, as to whether the galvanism, the use of which has been so much called in question, had been employed *before* or *after* the last periodical discharge appeared. I distinctly stated at the inquest that it was used *after* it had once appeared, but had become again interrupted; all your insinuations as to any intent on my part to use it improperly, consequently fall to the ground.

It seems to surprise you that I should refuse to swear that the discharge which followed the galvanism was necessarily the result of that remedial agent. It would be well for medical men if they were always equally cautious in attributing the recovery of their patients to the remedies which they may happen to have used previous to that recovery. In this case all that I can say is, that the application of galvanism *was followed* by a moderation of the symptoms of Erotomania, but by an apparent increase of the manifestations of Religious excitement. But what would be said if I attributed this aggravation of the religious excitement to the galvanism? What I told the coroner was, that it by no means followed that because an improvement, or an aggravation of the disease was "*post hoc*," that it was necessarily "*propter hoc*." Does this imply any such "negligence as borders on the culpable," as you charge me with, because I expressed this most reasonable doubt?

It is well known that there was a *post mortem* examination of the body, at which I was present, and at which both Dr. Lizars, who had given me the benefit of his well-known surgical skill in dressing the wounded throat; and Dr. Adams who had throughout consulted with me on the medical treatment of the case, and who knew all that the

patient had fancied about herself, should also have been notified to be present.

The inspection of the womb at the *post mortem* examination completely disproved the delusion which had taken possession of the poor girl's crazed mind as to her pregnancy. All the generative organs, from the ovaries downwards, were in a very remarkable state of vascular excitement and congestion—the ovaries especially. The womb contained only the plastic shreds of lymph or fibrine, common in Dysmenorrhœa; but not the *slightest* indication that pregnancy existed either at the time of her death, or that it ever had existed at any former period! The membrane above alluded to, showed clearly that a Dysmenorrhœal condition must have existed at her last period, and it followed of course that the idea of pregnancy having existed at the same time was absurd. These points were all distinctly sworn to by the medical witnesses! It is painful to me to have to obtrude such matters on the public. I know that the pages of a medical journal would be the proper place to discuss the pathological phenomena of such a peculiar case, but such journals have a very limited circulation, and you have left me no alternative but to speak out plainly to the general public in the same paper where I was attacked, and where the matter was first made known to them.

Erotomania, of which this was a well marked instance, is a condition differing in a great many respects from Nymphomania, with which it has sometimes been confounded, it is compatible, as this sad case showed, with perfect modesty of demeanor and propriety of conduct, on the other hand, it gives rise to the strangest hallucinations, the unfortunate sufferers will give the most minute and circumstantial details of scenes shown by subsequent investigation to have been wholly imaginary!

Mary Boyd never stated to me, nor to my wife, nor, I am quite sure, to any one else, that she had had, as you allege, *illicit intercourse* with my son. I am as positive as it is possible for me to be on a point, which no medical jurist will undertake in certain

conditions absolutely to decide; that she never had had any such, either with my son or with any other man, but that she died as she had lived, a spotless virgin! What she told my wife was: not that she had carried on *illicit connection* with my son, but that she had been *violated* by him, a month previous to the time at which she told the story! When asked at what hour of the day it had occurred, she said that it was at night during her sleep,—that she had not seen him, but felt convinced on awaking that he must have been there, from the condition in which she found herself! She said, moreover, that although he had never been with her but that time, she was sure that she was pregnant by him! as she felt that her monthly illness was trying to come on, but did not come on “as it should do.” It was at this time that she first told my wife that she loved my son very much! In an hour or two after this, she came to my wife and said that she “was all right,” that the expected discharge had appeared, and that she was convinced that she must have been mistaken about my son having ever been near her; and a subsequent examination of her person convinced me of the impossibility of her story being true.

For some days previous to all this, she had been talking very strangely about the end of the world being immediately about to happen; about the Rev. Mr. Caughey, the Revivalist, whose church she attended occasionally in the evenings, having very greatly alarmed her about hell-fire; thinking that he had actually addressed himself to her specially as being about to be burnt up in it!

She had two predominating ideas about which alone she would talk; one was her love for my son, a lad two years younger than herself, and she was only nineteen; the other was the burning up of the world. But she never, in my hearing, nor in that of any member of my family, ever joined the two subjects together, as cause and effect, which the nurses of the Asylum, in reporting her ravings, have apparently done. Mary Boyd was continually importuning my wife to allow my son to marry her, as she “*could*

not live without him!” He, I am quite certain, both from his own assurances, and from my personal observation, did not in any way encourage her infatuation, but felt perfectly indifferent to her.

If the coroner, as he ought to have done, had taken the evidence of my servant boy, who rescued deceased from the well, on her first attempt at suicide, and whom, although brought by me to the inquest for that purpose, the coroner refused to examine, it would have been seen clearly that, from the situation of the girl’s room, it was next to an impossibility for my son to have had access to it during the night, without this boy’s knowledge, as he slept close to the very door of the room in question.

That the deceased was *insane*, in the fullest sense of the term, is beyond all doubt. That her insanity was continuous, however calm she might have appeared at times, is also beyond all doubt. If the statements of the nurses as to her calmness and intelligence were correct, why, in the name of humanity, was her poor old father, whom I had sent for, and who had come from a great distance to attend upon his dying daughter, never allowed even to see her? Why did the authorities of the Asylum consider it impossible to relax for one instant the pinioning apparatus by which she was restrained, up to the very moment of her death? I don’t at all blame the Asylum Superintendent for keeping on this restraint, but could it have been necessary, with two powerful nurses constantly at her bedside, had she been as collected as they describe her to have been when she made the statements they allege her to have made?

And even if Mary Boyd had been ever so sane, such hearsay reports are not evidence, and the coroner had no right whatever to receive them as such, nor to listen to them at all—far less to publish them.

I leave it to the Superintendent of the Asylum to deal as he thinks fit with those nurses, who, as their own admissions show, instead of carrying out the orders which he gave, or, at all events, ought to have given; by enforcing silence, by which alone the

injured throat could have been kept at rest, and allowed to heal, worried their unhappy and helpless charge with impertinent questions (see Sarah Elliott's evidence) to gratify their prurient curiosity.

The full extent of this fiendish cruelty on their part, will not be understood, until it is explained, that for several days preceding her death, it was altogether impossible for the poor suffering girl to utter a word, without her attendants first closing up the aperture in her throat through which she breathed! and the *post mortem* showed that though the patient survived the injury nearly a week, not the slightest progress towards repair had taken place in the wound. This word "wound" you have erroneously printed "womb" in the partial report of the evidence given in your paper of Saturday, giving a totally different meaning to the statement and leading people to imagine that the 'womb' might possibly have received some injury, from which it had not recovered, whereas, the medical evidence showed, that, however, inflamed or congested it might be, that it had never received any injury at any time.

What, however, are we to think of a coroner like Dr. Hallowell who, with all the medical testimony before him, dispeiling, as it did, the deceased's hallucinations as to her pregnancy (remember that this testimony was not given in the order in which you printed it, but before that of the nurses) notes down as evidence, records officially, and hands to a city paper to publish, the ravings of a poor manacled maniac, making serious charges against one whom he was pleased to tell his jury he looked upon as his oldest friend in Toronto! while all the while he well knew that it was a mere delusion that he was recording?

Was it any part of Dr. Hallowell's duty as a coroner, to defame the memory of an innocent, virtuous girl; to harrow the feelings of her father, a most respectable farmer, who was present during the whole of the dismal investigation—to slander my son, whose future professional career he might blast by those imputations, and outrage public decency by publishing these indelicate details, when it had been

already fully proved to him and to his jury that the idea on which they were based had no existence in reality?

Moreover, what right had this coroner to permit his jury to tack on to their verdict a most absurd and injurious comment upon my medical treatment of the deceased, when, whatever the merits or the demerits of that treatment may have been, it could have had no possible connexion with the fatal result of the case, and that was all that the jury had any business to deal with?

Dr. Hallowell's conduct throughout this enquiry, I am inclined to attribute more to incapacity, and to a total ignorance of what really constitutes evidence, than to any actual malignity towards myself, whom he allowed his jury improperly to censure; or towards the unfortunate deceased, whose good name he has tried to tarnish. Therefore I freely forgive him, and I hope that the poor girl's relatives may be induced to forgive him too for the slanders he has propagated and the misery that he has occasioned them.

The fragmentary report which you published of the evidence given at the inquest, and the total change you were pleased to make in the order in which that evidence was given, may lead people to wonder why the jury asked me no questions, and why I said nothing, as to the *condition* in which deceased imagined she was. When the Coroner allowed his jury to listen to matters totally foreign to the enquiry that they were called upon to make, which was, as I have already said, "how the deceased had come by her death," and nothing else, then it became clearly his duty to recall me, and ask me to tell the jury what I could, upon the new point thus raised by the so called evidence of the nurses. I knew nothing whatever of these strange charges raised against me and against my son, until I read them in your paper of Saturday last!

Throughout the whole of this melancholy case, however distressing the disclosure of such delicate matters might be to the feelings of my family, I have felt it to be my duty to make no concealment of any important facts from those who had a right to be made acquainted with them, or the telling of which could aid the poor sufferer, by enabling those physicians who were to prescribe for her, to do so with full knowledge of her condition. Thus, before she had been taken to the Asylum, and even before she had wounded herself, I told the whole of her sad story to Dr. Workman, as by that means alone could he have been able to treat her case properly, as far as the insanity was concerned, and this he stated at the inquest. If Dr. Adams had been called upon to give evidence at the inquest, as he should have been, he would in like manner have testified that before asking him to help me to prescribe for her, I had informed him fully of the hallucination as to my son that had taken possession of her mind. The letter which he kindly wrote to the *Leader* on the 7th inst., is conclusive on this point. I sent for the Rev. George Young, at the poor girl's request, to endeavor to sooth her mind with the consolations of religion, would any man, if his conscience told him that there was, in his dealings with the young woman, any mystery or impropriety that required to be concealed, have asked a clergyman, as I did, to sit with her alone

and hear all her self-accusations, and those that she might have to bring against himself?

I feel assured that a calm consideration of all the points which I have here faithfully, and I trust clearly, set forth, will remove any possible unfavorable impression that your partial report of the evidence and your most unwarrantable comments thereupon may have created, and convince the public that, in all my dealings with poor Mary Boyd, I have acted towards her, both in my capacity as her physician, and as the head of the household of which she was a member, faithfully, uprightly, and to the very best of ability, and that I could not have done more for her had she been my own daughter.

In all the distress that this sad calamity has brought upon my family, we have the gratifying consciousness that both myself and my wife have done our duty honestly and kindly to one who, while she lived with us was a most faithful servant, whose loss we deplore, and whose sad fate, and the sufferings which she endured before her death, have deeply afflicted us all.

In spite of the wild delusions that took possession of her mind, and vexed her latter days, we shall always think of poor Mary Boyd as a most virtuous, modest, and exemplary young woman.

D. CAMPBELL, M. D.

108 Bay Street,
Toronto, May 13th, 1868.

A few days after the publication of the preceding letter of Dr. Campbell, the following communication appeared in the *Telegraph* from Dr. Workman, Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

LETTER FROM DR. WORKMAN.

Editor Daily Telegraph.—SIR—The communication of Dr. Campbell, published in your issue of the 14th inst., has imposed on me the unpleasant necessity of requesting space in your columns for a few observations on the mournful case of the late Mary Boyd, which I would gladly have been spared from presenting to your readers; but the ill-advised and untruthful statements of your correspondent, together with my conviction of official public responsibility, and a solemn regard to the interests of humanity and truth, appear to me to render it imperative that I should not pass over in silence the numerous untrue assertions, and gross exaggerations of fact, involved in his communication.

Before, however, entering on this part of my unpleasant duty, permit me to observe, for the more correct guidance of your readers, that Dr. Campbell has appropriately remarked that the order in which the testimony of the various witnesses before the coroner's inquest was printed, in your report of the proceedings, was not that in which it took place. Mrs. Campbell was the first witness examined, and Dr. Campbell's testimony was taken next. Their evidence closed the proceedings of the first day. My evidence was the first taken on the second day; then followed that of the two medical gentlemen who made the *post-mortem* examination, and after theirs the evidence of the nurses and the matron.

It is by no means unimportant that this relation in point of time be kept in view, for otherwise it cannot but appear to the reader unaccountable, that Dr. Campbell, in his evidence, said not a word on several important facts stated in my evidence relating to himself and his treatment of Mary Boyd, but especially that portion of it which, in his conversations with me, and in his discussions before the inquest on the second day, with the medical witnesses, he certainly endeavoured to represent as the most important of all—I mean his employment of the galvanic apparatus, with a view, as he stated, to a restoration of the menstrual discharge.

I would also observe that, whether through mistakes in the notes of the coroner, errors in the transcription of them by your reporter, or by the compositors in setting the type, a few other corrections are called for, but I shall not trespass on your valuable space with the whole

of them. In my answers to the foreman of the jury, in relation to the room in which Mary Boyd was kept, for the first two nights after admission, the words of your report might lead to doubt as to whether this room was, or was not heated in the same manner as the adjacent rooms. My statement was, "It is &c., In the evidence of Jane McConachy, the 4th of March is given instead of the 14th.

In the evidence of Mary Ann Corbitt, instead of "witness said she would not place implicit confidence in anything she said respecting her illness," the report should have been, "She would not place implicit confidence in *every* thing she said."

Having made these preliminary observations, I would now address myself to the main subject of this communication,—Dr. Campbell's letter above referred to—not that I purpose to reply to its entire contents, for neither your space, nor my time, warrants such extension.

Dr. Campbell was not present when my testimony was taken by the coroner and the jury; but it was handed to him for perusal as soon as he came in from the *post mortem* examination, and after reading it, he expressed himself to the effect, that it was correct. Any allegations, therefore, which Dr. Campbell may now make to impugn its correctness, are quite out of place. I was not present at the *post mortem*; but in company with Dr. Richardson, Dr. Berryman, and the coroner, Dr. Hallowell, on the previous afternoon, I assisted in a very careful and close examination of the external sexual parts of the deceased, Mary Boyd. There was not a particle of doubt in the minds of any of the four of us, that the recognized anatomical evidences of virginity were decidedly absent; and Drs. Richardson and Berryman, in reply to a question from the coroner, as to whether they had found these anatomical evidences present, replied emphatically, they "most decidedly had not found them."† Whether the coroner took down their answer, I cannot state:—that they made it, as I have here given it, I am perfectly certain. I have not seen Dr. Berryman since the inquest, but I have met both the coroner and Dr. Richardson since, and they both state that I am correct in this matter.

Dr. Campbell, however, affirms that he *knows* that "she," Mary Boyd, "died as she had lived, a spotless virgin." He also states, with regard to her delusion, as to pregnancy, and to

* The words of the witness, as taken down by the Coroner, were: "I would not place implicit dependence on *any thing* she said respecting her illness."

† The words of Drs. Richardson and Berryman taken down are as follows: "We examined the parts of generation and from this examination we found the hymen *almost* obliterated, although we do not think this is an invariable mark of the absence of virginity."

sexual intercourse with his son, that "a subsequent examination of her person convinced him of the impossibility of her delusion."

To the severely critical the above words might appear under an aspect of Delphic ambiguity. There can, however, be no doubt that Dr. Campbell's object has been to establish not the impossibility of the girl being under delusion as to sexual intercourse and pregnancy, but the contrary; nay, the *certainty* of her delusion. It is very much to be wished that Dr. Campbell had stated the exact time at which he made the above "*subsequent examination*," and the names of the person or persons, medical or non-medical, in whose presence he had made such examination. It is, I apprehend, quite apparent from the context, that he made it after he thought the girl was insane or "drifting into insanity." Perhaps his friend Dr. Adams will come forward and tell us if he was present, as he has informed us, through the *Leader*, that he had "full knowledge of all the remedial measures that were used." This examination, to be sure, was not remedial; but it was by no means unimportant in a therapeutic point of view; for any man who would employ galvanic excitement to the uterus of a young woman, of whose pregnancy he had even the *shadow of a suspicion*, is, in plain language, no other than a criminal abortionist, and should be allotted his proper place in the world, by the side of Notman, and other destroyers of life.

If Dr. Campbell found, in his "subsequent examination," clear proofs of the virginity of Mary Boyd, and if neither he, nor I, nor Dr. Richardson, Berryman or Hallowell, found these, in the mortuary of the Asylum, when and where, I demand of Dr. Campbell, did these proofs cease to exist? Will Dr. Campbell insinuate that the change took place after he handed the patient into my care! That a change,—a great change,—(it being assumed that Dr. Campbell's assertions, as to what he saw in his "subsequent examination," of the person of Mary Boyd are true,) had taken place is beyond all question; for any medical man, who, from inspection of the external parts after death, in this case, would assert that sexual intercourse had never taken place, would be something more, and worse, than an ass.

With regard to the discussion, permitted by the Coroner, between Dr. Campbell and the medical witnesses, as to the true character of the uterine condition of Mary Boyd, I have no desire to identify myself with the views of either party. Dr. Campbell spoke of the case to me, as being one of amenorrhœa, and he contended for the like view before the jury. *Drs.

* Dr. Workman is entirely mistaken here. Dr. Campbell considered this a case of Dysmenorrhœa and called it so both to Dr. Workman in his first

Richardson and Berryman appeared to hold that the case was rather one of dysmenorrhœa, and if so that galvanic excitement was totally unsuited to it.

I have, perhaps, examined more dead bodies of men and women than any medical practitioner in the city. I have, since the inquest, minutely and patiently examined the uterus of Mary Boyd and its appendages, and I am decidedly of opinion that when she died she was labouring under inflammation of the womb and the fallopian tubes. The former was fully twice the normal size,† and its colour showed fearful vascular engorgement. Both Fallopian tubes contained pus. The right one was, in fact, distended with pus, and myriads of epithelial cells, as proved under the microscope, Dr. Bovell, Dr. Richardson and Dr. Benj. Workman can corroborate this statement. If these facts, and the universal congested condition of the blood vessels of the entire sexual organs, do not indicate the existence of inflammatory disease, I wonder what other proof would do so.

The right ovary showed a very distinct *corpus luteum*. Medical readers will neither underrate nor overrate the value of this fact.

Dr. Campbell has asserted that the "poor old father" of Mary Boyd "was never allowed even to see her," though he (Dr. Campbell) had sent for him, and he "had come from a great distance." Dr. Campbell could, if he wished to state the *whole* truth, have told the public why Mary Boyd's father did not see her before death. I did not prevent him from seeing his daughter; on the contrary I did my utmost to effect an interview; but Mary Boyd persistently refused to see her father on every occasion but one, on which I pressed her to see him. When at length she assented to my bringing him to her room, and I went to bring him, he declined to go, saying to me he "could look on her calmly if she was dead, but not in her present state!" I replied to him, "Mr. Boyd had you *asked* my advice as to what you should do, that is exactly what I would have suggested to you." This is the sum and substance of the matter. I leave your readers to judge of the grounds (for they were known by Dr. Campbell) on which I have been charged with want of feeling towards the distracted father of poor Mary Boyd.‡

consultation in the case, and subsequently to the jury.

† The evidence of Drs. Richardson and Berryman shows this to be incorrect, they state that the womb was of the natural size.

‡ It was only as an evidence that Dr. Workman believed in the continued insanity, that his refusal to allow Mr. Boyd to see his daughter was referred to. Dr. Campbell thought Dr. Workman perfectly justified in this refusal. Had Dr. Workman believed her to be sane it would have been cruelty indeed.

I fear, indeed I know, Dr. C., is in the habit of using strong figurative language. He tells your readers that Mary Boyd was kept *pinioned* without relaxation up to the time of her death. The term *pinioning* is one of most disagreeable association. It is now *rarely* used, unless in horrifying details of a public execution. It is very painful to find it associated with the name of such a sufferer as Mary Boyd was; whatever feelings it might evoke when employed on a more appropriate relation.

Mary Boyd was not *pinioned*. On her admission, so soon as she was placed in bed I sent for a *leather muff*, such as we employ in all similar cases, and I applied it myself, in presence of Dr. Campbell, not indeed up to her death, but until a day or so before it, when I substituted two soft chamois gloves, coupled by a strap; and these Dr. Campbell saw on her hands at his last visit to her.

The leather muff is the safest and least annoying restraint appliance known to me. I obtained the pattern from the Utica Asylum, where it is highly prized, and I have had several others made from it by a saddler, who, I believe, has also made several for parties outside, in the management of certain persons requiring to be denied the free use of their limbs.

I regarded as of *vital* importance, that a suicidal patient who had two days before attempted drowning, and was now brought to me with her throat cut, should not have the free use of her hands, and I believe every professional man, possessed of common sense and common humanity will concur with me in this view.* I do not conceal that Dr. Campbell urged me more than once to set Mary Boyd's hands free. I replied "I dare not do so, for she might with them tear open the wound in her throat." His answer was, "*what if she does?*" I now ask what if she did? Two results would have ensued: Dr. Campbell would have been supplied with an important fact, which, from all I have seen, read and heard, he would not have failed to use to my prejudice. If he has made so much out of what he calls my *pinioning*, does any one believe he would not have left me *pinioned* with the responsibility of having allowed Mary Boyd to tear open the wound in her throat and thus to have created an additional fact in the pathology of the case. He may allege that two nurses could have held her hands, and thus I might have avoided the use of the muff. Any one who will say or believe that this sort of restraint is less irksome to the patient, than the muff, must be utterly ignorant of the subject

he presumes to speak on. The second fact would have been, no more speaking by the patient.†

With respect to Dr. Campbell's turning over to me the nurses of the Asylum, who gave testimony at the inquest, to deal with them as I think fit, I shall have pleasure in discharging this duty. I therefore avail myself of this occasion, to thank those nurses for the assiduity, kindness and fidelity, with which they carried out my instructions, in the care of Mary Boyd; I am sure, too, I am expressing a conviction in which every member of the intelligent and respectable jury who sat on the inquest was a sharer, when I say that never did an equal number of young women, under a similar examination, evince more modesty, coolness, good sense and propriety of demeanour. This is the only visitation which I think their conduct calls for. Dr. Campbell's allegation as to their "worrying the poor girl with their questions to gratify their prurient curiosity," is as unfounded as it is beastly. The only question I have heard of being asked by them was that by Sarah Elliott, and this is the only one Dr. Campbell has been able to instance.‡ It is my belief Sarah Elliott had no anticipation of a *negative* reply from Mary Boyd, or she would not have asked the question. The nurses, and myself, and all assisting me, abstained from questioning Mary Boyd, but it was impossible to keep Mary Boyd from speaking, or (after the suture in her wound was cut) endeavouring to speak.§ I now take no credit to myself for this abstinence. On the contrary, I am very sorry I did not question her, for with the aid of statements made to me by Dr. Campbell, I think I might have elicited from her some valuable information.

I fear, Mr. Editor, I have unduly trespassed on your space, if not on your patience, though I have not written all that I might write, nor all that the public may think I should write. All who know me will believe that it would have been very satisfactory to me to have escaped the necessity of putting before your readers the unpleasant statements contained in this communication; but a due consideration of the position occupied by me in the largest, public institution in Canada has constrained me to correct, through your columns, some of the misstatements and fallacies involved in the communication of Dr. Campbell.

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M. D.

Med. Sup't. P. L. Asylum.

Toronto, May 16, 1868.

† This surely, whatever Dr. Workman may think, would have greatly assisted the healing of the wound.

‡ See evidence.

§ No doubt it is true that the girl was constantly trying to speak, but it was the duty of Dr. Workman to have given orders to prevent it altogether, if he wished the wound to heal.

* Dr. Workman was perfectly right in using the restraint and no one could think of blaming him for it, until he began to throw doubt on the insanity of the patient, of course if she was as sane and calm as the nurses allege, the binding her arms was an unnecessary cruelty.

In answer to the above Communication of Dr. Workman, a letter was sent to the Editor of the *Telegraph*, which he thus acknowledges in his paper of Friday, 22nd May.

THE MARY BOYD CASE.—We have, to-day, received a lengthy Letter from Dr. Campbell in connection with this matter, which we will publish in the early part of next week.—*Daily Telegraph, Friday, May 22, 1868*

Second Letter of Dr. Campbell to Editor *Daily Telegraph.*

Editor Daily Telegraph,

SIR,—On the day after Dr. Workman's letter appeared in your paper, a friend, whose real name it is not necessary to disclose, but whom for convenience I shall call "Mr. Blank," called at my house for professional advice; when I had done what he required, he asked me to explain some points connected with the "Inquest at the Asylum," which did not seem quite clear to him. We had a long talk, or to speak more correctly, "Mr. Blank," who is a lawyer, subjected me to a most searching cross-examination, at the end of which he told me that he was perfectly satisfied with my explanations, and that, if I could put the matter before the public, as clearly as I had done to him, the public would be satisfied also.

It then occurred to me that instead of writing a formal letter in answer to Dr. Workman, I should ask you to put in print a report of our colloquy. I have written it down in the order, and as nearly in the very words in which it was held, and I now ask you to publish it.

You may possibly demur to its length, but I had to reply to two columns of insinuations, and you can hardly expect a shorter reply to so long an indictment.

If any of your readers should complain that I have spoken of matters better fitted for a medical periodical, they must not

blame me, but rather those who first brought the subject before the general public in your columns.

Those who know the grief which my family feel at the untimely end of this young woman, will freely acquit me of any desire to treat so sad a subject with anything like levity.

Some remarks of my friend I have had to modify, when they were too flattering to myself; and I have greatly toned down the terms in which he spoke of Dr. Workman.

Should Dr. Workman, nevertheless, complain of my letting the public know his character as delineated by "Mr. Blank," he must remember that I was not the aggressor, that he made a most unprovoked attack upon me in your paper, and that the motto of my native country is "*Nemo me impune lacesset.*"

D. CAMPBELL, M.D.

108 Bay Street,
Toronto, 20th May, 1868.

DR. CAMPBELL, at the request of the Editor of the *Telegraph*, took the trouble to have his letter copied out in a clear legible hand, so as to enable the Printers to do their work as expeditiously as possible. Nevertheless, after this had been done, he was told by the Editor that unless this article were cut down to what would be equal to four columns of type it could not be admitted. Dr. Workman, he said, had only taken up two columns in his attack, and he thought he was dealing very liberally in allowing Dr. Campbell four columns for his reply.

It was in vain pointed out to him that this was not like a controversy on a political, religious, or medical topic, where each party could only fairly expect to be allowed to say as much as his opponent; but that it was a refutation of serious charges, which could not be done in the same number of words as sufficed for the accusation. Moreover, he was

reminded that he had distinctly told Dr. Campbell before he began to write, that he would not restrict the length of his reply.

A letter of the length the Editor of the *Telegraph* called for might possibly have been more acceptable to the public than the conversation hereafter reported, but it could not have put the subject in so clear a light.

To condense much matter in small space is a work of great labour and involving far greater loss of time than to write at full length. Talleyrand said once to a friend, I have written you a long letter, but I really had not time to make it shorter. Dr. Campbell felt, that he had already given to the refutation of groundless slanders, time that ought properly to have been devoted to his professional duties. He therefore, looked upon the condensing work asked for as being out of the question, he had no time to undertake it, and the insisting of it amounted to an absolute refusal to allow him the use of the columns of the *Telegraph* at all. He has, therefore, been compelled to have the communication printed elsewhere, and it now appears for the first time.

Dialogue on the Mary Boyd case between Dr. Campbell and Mr. Blank.

MR. BLANK. Have you seen yesterday's *Telegraph*, Doctor?

DR. CAMPBELL. Of course I have, such agreeable matters never take long in reaching the party they are intended to compliment.

MR. B. What do you propose to do about the slanderous attacks made upon you in that paper; do you mean to go to law for redress?

DR. C. I had some such notion, and wrote a letter to that effect to the editor of the *Telegraph*.

MR. B. Which I see he published, although I scarcely suppose you feel obliged to him for having done so, but it supplied him with matter for a spicy paragraph, so you must not blame him.

DR. C. He is perfectly welcome to all he made by it. As to going to law; this morning I had a long consultation with a legal friend of very high stand-

ing—(I hope you will excuse me for not relying upon your professional advice alone in such an important matter)—well; my friend spoke to me with his usual frankness and honesty, and advised me to have nothing to do with law.

MR. B. Why? Did he think that you had no ground of action?

DR. C. Far from it, he thought I had the very strongest grounds, and was almost certain that I should obtain a verdict.

MR. B. Then why did he advise you against it?

DR. C. Because he is an honest man. He said that the vindication of my character, private and professional, was more my object than mere money damages, and that he was very far from sure, that however fully my connexion with the "Asylum Inquest" might be justified, of which he was kind enough to add that he entertained not the slightest doubt, yet that the evidence by which my conduct would be vindicated, would necessarily involve so many technical details, intelligible only to my own profession, that the general public would never get a clear idea of the matter, and might, perhaps, even after a verdict in my favor, say, "Oh yes! we remember; Dr. Campbell got involved in a law suit about some unpleasant case in the Asylum; there were many curious points set up, and the doctors involved the whole in so much mystery with their long words that we really cannot tell exactly how it ended."

MR. B. What, then, did he advise you to do?

DR. C. He said: "You had better write a letter in as plain language as possible, meeting all the charges, or rather insinuations, for I see they bring no actual charge against you, and get it published before the subject grows cold." I thanked him for his candour, and intend to follow his advice and write a letter this evening.

MR. B. And where do you propose to

publish it? Neither the *Globe* nor the *Leader* will have anything to do with it, and the *Telegraph* will not likely allow you the use of its columns.

Dr. C. Yet I may fairly ask the editor of the *Telegraph* to do so, as as it was in his paper that the charges were made.

Mr. B. Well, possibly he may. He has no reason to entertain any ill-will towards you. Besides he will readily enough put in anything sensational, as your letter on such a subject is likely to be; and remember this, that however hard the *Telegraph* may have been upon you, it has not been half so much so as Dr. Workman.

Dr. C. True; and I am quite at a loss to understand what I can have done to Dr. Workman, to induce him to make such horrible insinuations as he does in his letter, or use such language towards me.

Mr. B. You don't know Dr. Workman half as well as I do. If you did, you would be at no loss whatever to understand it. An old newspaper man, he delights in strife and party warfare. For some time back he has been getting rather "blue-mouldy for want of a fight," and your letter has given him a pretext to attack you.

Dr. C. I don't think it did.

M. B. Anyhow, he has jumped at it, and you had better look out, you have roused a most formidable antagonist. When editor of a Roman Catholic paper, the *Toronto Mirror*, he was looked upon as the most bitter and reckless slanderer that ever handled a pen; perfectly unscrupulous, but far too practised and wary a controversialist to make a direct charge when an insinuation would answer his purpose.

Dr. C. I am really shocked at your giving Dr. Workman such a character, to me he has always been most polite and courteous; in fact I have been particularly impressed with the mildness of his address, and the gentleness of his manner.

Mr. B. What I say is nevertheless

true, and you will find it out before you have done with him; any of the old stagers of Toronto will corroborate it. You have hitherto felt only his velvet paw, now he means to give you a taste of his claws. You little know the man whose ire you have awakened, nor the rancorous and vindictive heart that beats beneath that smooth, smiling exterior. He is quite in his element now that he has some one upon whom to discharge the venom accumulated during some years of comparative inaction. Once when he was * * * *

Dr. C. Stop! I cannot listen to any more of this. It is really dreadful to hear you talk so. But, in reading my letter can you see how I have offended Dr. Workman so as to make him select me as the object of his rancour. I brought no charge against him whatever, but on the contrary, gave him full credit for having issued judicious orders to his subordinates for the management of this most painful case.

Mr. B. I know that you said nothing whatever against Dr. Workman himself in your letter; but it matters not; you have been presumptuous enough to hint that something could exist in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum which was not absolute perfection, and that, in Dr. Workman's eyes, is an unpardonable crime. It was Dr. Workman's toes you trod upon, when you attacked his "Sarah Gamps," and let me tell you, that you had better have trodden on a rattlesnake.

Dr. C. I confess that I could not restrain my indignation when I thought of how that poor suffering girl had been worried by those women's questionings, but if Dr. Workman himself had not proclaimed it to the world, I could never have imagined that it was with his full consent and approbation that she had been so tortured. I am sorry to see that he so far forgets himself as to express his regret that he did not himself assist them in tormenting her a little more.

Mr. B. Yes, to elicit some "valuable

information" as he expresses it; though I really don't see what more Dr. Workman could expect to squeeze from her. I think you must have told him all that the nurses subsequently worried out of her.

Dr. C. True, in the consultation I had with him on her case I told him all her delusions, all her ailments and all the treatment that she had received. I think he cannot mention a single point that has since been made out, that I did not fully and frankly state to him, before ever the girl was sent to the Asylum—not that I ever expected he was going to make these professional communications the talk of the whole town.

Mr. B. Was it not a most improper and a gross breach of professional confidence to reveal anything thus told him? I, as a lawyer, see that no man has any business to give as evidence anything which another man has told him, and I suppose you would say on your part that no physician has any right to communicate what may have passed between himself and another medical man in consultation with reference to any patient.

Dr. C. Dr. Workman was perfectly at liberty to tell the jury all he could as far as I am concerned, if he felt himself warranted by professional etiquette in giving the details of a consultation, for such it really was.

Mr. B. I don't see why you should be so annoyed at the nurses for giving the evidence they did before the Coroner? It told nothing against you.

Dr. C. I know it did not, nor am I at all annoyed at their having given it; they, at least, had a perfect right to tell the Coroner everything that they had heard Mary Boyd say, if he knew so little of his duty as to put it down as evidence.

Mr. B. I suppose if their prototype the original "Sarah Gamp," had presented herself at the inquest and communicated some mysterious fact that her mythical friend "Mrs. Harris" had

just told her, Coroner Hallowell would have thought it his duty forthwith to record it.

Dr. C. What I cannot forgive is the torturing process by which this so called evidence was obtained.

Mr. B. Have you read Charles Reade's book, "Very hard cash"? if not, get it at once, and you will find a description of some nice parallel cases, of Asylum torturing; the callousness to human suffering which is engendered by daily contact with lunatics is also very strongly brought out. But what was the special process that these brawny attendants of poor Mary Boyd put in practice to extort answers to their importunate questions.

Dr. C. After the second day, to get her to speak at all they were obliged almost to stifle her, by closing the only orifice through which she could breathe freely.

Mr. B. How do you mean?

Dr. C. You must understand that for at least four days before her death, from noon on the Friday, until Tuesday when she died, her chief, I may almost say her only means of breathing was through the wound in the wind-pipe, from which the stitches, being of no further use, had been removed; the larynx, or vocal apparatus, being above this cut, no speaking could be done without first preventing the air from escaping through the hole in the throat, some of it could thus be passed up through the larynx, and words imperfectly articulated. The choking effect of this must have been fearfully painful, and the motion thus caused in the wound destroyed all prospect of its healing.

Mr. B. But how came the larynx to be so stopped up as to prevent breathing, except through the hole in the throat; and why was the removal of the stitches necessary?

Dr. C. Inflammation had set in, originally, no doubt, occasioned by the wound, but very greatly aggravated by the cold dry atmosphere of the Asylum.

Mr. B. Then, why did you not tell them to put her into a warmer room?

Dr. C. They had not, in the whole establishment, as the Superintendent admits, a single room in which, judging by my feelings, (I saw no thermometer to refer to) the temperature could be raised above 50°, while no surgeon would ever dream of putting a similar case of wounded throat in a lower temperature than 75° or 80°, particularly where the breathing had to be carried on by the aperture in the throat: you will understand that in such cases the air has to enter the lungs without the benefit of the warming and moistening which it would get in passing through the mouth or nose; the whole Asylum could not afford such a room! Even, that into which at my urgent remonstrance they removed her, and which Dr. Workman considered a hot room, was far too cold and dry.

Mr. B. But do you think that this had anything to do with the fatal result?

Dr. C. Undoubtedly it had, the girl's death was caused, as the *post mortem* clearly shewed, in a great measure, if not solely by inflammation of the lungs, and that inflammation was aggravated by the miserable arrangements of this Asylum, which costs the Province so much money!

Mr. B. But, I presume she would have died under any circumstances?

Dr. C. I do not think it at all certain that she would, had she received proper treatment; I mean, if she had been kept in a sufficiently warm and moist atmosphere and above all absolutely prevented from speaking.

Mr. B. Dr. Workman stated, that at your request, he removed her into a room which he was afraid was too hot.

Dr. C. Dr. Workman testified that I was often in this so called hot room. I am convinced that it was far too cold for such a case, and, what was a still more serious objection to it, the air was far too dry, in spite of the miserable attempt made to keep it moist with a pail of tepid water, which was all that I could

get them to do; I reiterate my opinion, that Mary Boyd came to her death from the insufficiency of the means in the Asylum, for treating, any case of simple bronchitis. I hope the new hospitals attached to the building may afford such means, but Dr. Workman told me that this room was the only suitable one he had at the time.

Mr. B. The word "pinioning," which you used in your letter, has roused Dr. Workman's wrath. How was this "pinioning" done?

Dr. C. I am sorry that I used the word as it seems offensive to Dr. Workman; I ought, perhaps, to have preferred the more delicate term "restrained." It was done as he correctly describes, by a stiff leathern muff, which a few days before her death was changed for one of chamois leather. However, I think the apparatus an improvement on the old strait waistcoat of madhouses, and I told Dr. Workman so.

Mr. B. One would suppose from what Dr. Workman says about the softness of the leather, that he thinks his patients have come to like it. I don't know whether the bowstring by which the victims of Eastern despotism are strangled, is a whit more acceptable to them, because it is made of silk instead of hemp. But, tell me Doctor, when Dr. Workman objected to loosening the girl's hands on the ground that she would put them to her throat, what you could have meant by saying "What if she does?" Is this really true?

Dr. C. Perfectly true.

Mr. B. And what did you mean by it?

Dr. C. You will understand that at that time all hope of the wound healing by the "first intention" having been given up, the stitches had been removed from the front of the wound to prevent suffocation. She was, as I told you, breathing through the aperture thus made almost exclusively, it followed, as a matter of course, that even if she put her fingers to the opening and widened it ever so much, no harm could be done;

it would not retard the healing by the "second intention," she would have breathed all the more freely, and she would have been able in this way to allay the annoying itching which attends all suppurating wounds. I mentioned all this very fully to Dr. Workman at the the time.

Mr. B. Indeed ! But it was quite like him to forget it when it suited his purpose to do so. His memory is remarkably convenient.

Dr. C. It was from pity for the poor sufferer and at her request, that I asked Dr. Workman to do this.

Mr. B. I understand, and I am glad that you have so clearly explained the matter, for, as Dr. Workman put it, the story told very much against you. Only, from what I know of you, I think you would be the very last man to be guilty of anything like cruelty. I see that even Dr. Workman himself, who brings or rather, according to his habit, insinuates this charge, said at the inquest "that Dr. Campbell was uniformly kind and solicitous for the girl's welfare."

Dr. C. He only does me justice there. But, let me ask you Mr. Blank, as a lawyer, whether the Coroner was justified in taking down as evidence all this talk of the poor girl, not as I said before, that I care the least about it myself, but it has been very unpleasant for my family to have all these delicate matters paraded before the public, and made the town talk.

Mr. B. A Coroner's inquest is not a judicial trial, but merely an enquiry, and Coroners generally do pretty nearly as they please as to what they put down as evidence. Of course, such delusions as the girl gave utterance to, reported at second hand, are no evidence at all. They were not under oath; I mean that though the witnesses were sworn, the party whose language was reported was not. Such so called evidence is what we lawyers designate mere hearsay, and would not be admissible, even if the person making the reported statements were perfectly

sane. In the present case, to call these statements evidence, is absurd. I certainly never heard of a lunatic being allowed to testify in a witness box, even under oath. If the Coroner had taken this evidence in order to ascertain the state of the girl's mind, he would have been quite right, but it was not received in this way, the insanity had been already fully proved, and these statements should not have been published, more especially as there was not the slightest intention of founding a criminal charge upon it. A Coroner can allow the publication of such evidence, only at the risk of an action against him for defamation of character.

Dr. C. That is exactly what I thought, although, so far as the inquest was concerned, I had no objection to the "evidence" being received. And with reference to a criminal charge, Dr. Hallowell in a curious letter he wrote to the *Telegraph*, hinted that if it had not been for him the jury might have brought a criminal charge against me.

Mr. B. Then, if as he alleges, he did this out of favor to you, then he acted most illegally and reprehensibly. Then I wonder you did not in your letter, say a little more of Dr. Hallowell's "intelligent" jury and their verdict.

Dr. C. What do you object to in it?

Mr. B. If the insanity of the deceased was established, as it was by the evidence of Dr. Workman and yourself; the jury had no right to return a verdict of "*felo de se*," which means criminal deliberate suicide; besides, what did they mean by temporary insanity?

Dr. C. That is more than I can tell. How they ascertained that the insanity would not be permanent had the girl lived, I am at a loss to imagine.

Mr. B. That is not exactly the point; a verdict of "temporary insanity" is usually rendered in cases of suicide when the insanity is not proven at all, but merely inferred from the fact of sui-

cide; being a mere formula used to soothe the feelings of relatives. In the present case I fancy the jury must have meant to insinuate that the injury which Mary Boyd inflicted upon herself, and which led to her death, was done under the excitement of insanity merely temporary, caused by something wrong that you had done to her. Perhaps they wanted to express their opinion that the insanity had only existed at the time she wounded herself; but had passed off after she reached the Asylum, and that she was quite sane when she made the statements the nurses report.

Dr. C. Probably that may have been what they meant to insinuate; even though such a verdict would have been in direct opposition to the professional testimony they had heard.

Mr. B. I see that Dr. Workman as usual has vacillated as to the question of the insanity of the girl—when he wanted to give weight to any charge against you, he appeared to lean to the view that she was quite sane enough to make the accusation—and when he wanted to justify his own treatment of her then her insanity was according to him beyond all doubt.

Dr. C. He certainly seems to qualify his opinion in his letter very dexterously.

Mr. B. The evidence of the state of Mary Boyd's mind involves Dr. Workman in this dilemma: if she was sane why was she "pinioned" to the last, and her father prevented from seeing her? If she was insane, why did Dr. Workman bring forward his nurses to the inquest to report her ravings?

Dr. C. Dr. Workman's evidence to the jury, whatever he may try to make out since, was no doubt clear enough as to the insanity.

Mr. B. Then the Coroner should not have accepted such a verdict from his "intelligent" jury in the face of the evidence of two experts, Dr. Workman and yourself, who were paid by the public for their professional opinions

on this point of insanity. Besides I always thought Dr. Hallowell was a friend of yours, and not an enemy as his conduct at this inquest would seem to indicate.

Dr. C. I thought so too; we were at college in Edinburgh together, nearly forty years ago, and have remained on cordial terms ever since, for though since I abandoned the errors of the school in which we were both brought up, I have been treated with the greatest discourtesy by many of those whom I used to meet in consultation, and to hold friendly intercourse with, yet there has been no apparent alteration in my relations with Dr. Hallowell.

Mr. B. Perhaps he did not intend to wrong you, but his mind has lately lost a good deal of its vigor, and I dare say he had not firmness of character enough to prevent himself being made a tool of, even against one whom he called his oldest friend in Toronto. Poor old Hallowell, it may be he is more to be pitied than blamed.

Dr. C. Yes, and I sincerely hope for the sake of his family that his strange mismanagement of this inquest may not lead to the revocation of his commission as Coroner.

Mr. B. If what I have heard be true, I don't know but it may. I had almost forgotten it, but I have been told that before Dr. Hallowell handed to the *Telegraph* the evidence taken at the inquest, he underlined, so as to give them additional force, such passages in the evidence as he fancied would tell against you.*

Dr. C. It is hard to believe that he

* Since this conversation was held, the original depositions taken down at the inquest, have been examined in the office of the County Crown Attorney, and a certified copy of the whole evidence procured. It was there ascertained that Mr. B. had been correctly informed, and that such passages as could be made to bear most unfavorably upon Dr. Campbell, had been underlined by the Coroner!

This, of itself, is evidence enough of the length to which Dr. Hallowell was prepared to stretch his brief authority, to forward the designs of his fellow-conspirators.

would be capable of such malice, besides, it seems to me that it must have been an illegal act—you know more about their business than I do; has a Coroner a right to tamper in any way with the written evidence as he had taken it down at an inquest?

Mr. B. Of course he has not. But possibly he may have made these underlinings at the inquest, as he wrote down the evidence. Should this be the case, it only makes the matter worse, as shewing that while in a quasi judicial capacity, he had gone out of his way to favor the foregone conclusion of bringing you, and through you, Homœopathy, into public contempt, and, what is a far more serious impropriety, actually prejudged the case that he was sitting to investigate.

Dr. C. But Dr. Hallowell was the last man I should have thought would have joined in a combination to injure my professional or private character.

Mr. B. Combination, do you call it? You draw it rather mild Doctor! Give it at once its right name and call it a "CONSPIRACY." Cannot you see clearly, we outsiders do at all events, that if you had not been President of the Homœopathic Medical Board, there would have been none of this fuss.

Dr. C. You may be right, but I am unwilling to think that members of a learned profession would, from mere hostility to a system of therapeutics, differing little from their own, as theirs has lately been modified, and against their clear convictions, unjustly and insidiously assail a member of that profession, when they knew that they agreed with him on the main points of the case.

Mr. B. There you are quite mistaken. They do not look upon you as belonging any longer to the same profession. Have you forgotten how they treated you at the meeting of the Medical Council two years ago? They are all the more bitter against you because you held so prominent a position among them before you de-

serted their camp. They think that you are fair game, and that anything they can do to injure you and your school is quite lawful. The mere mention of "HOMŒOPATHY" seems to act upon them much in the same way that a red rag does upon a bull, it puts them in a frenzy of rage at once.

Dr. C. They surely admit that my medical education has been quite as complete as theirs.

Mr. B. Of course, they cannot deny that, so they say nothing about it.

Dr. C. My experience too, is probably as extensive as that of any one of them.

Mr. B. There again you are out. Dr. Workman says that he has cut up more dead bodies of men and women "than any medical practitioner in the city."

Dr. C. That is quite possible; though one would hardly have expected that Dr. Workman would have boasted of the frequency of the opportunities which the fatal results of his treatment afforded him, of inspecting his patients in his "Mortuary."

Mr. B. Talking of this "mortuary," Dr. Workman lets out in his letter a very remarkable fact of which I see he made no mention when giving his evidence, nor did the other medical men when giving theirs. It appears that he with three others, all professional opponents of yours, (for Dr. Hallowell could have been present only in his private capacity as a medical man, his coroner's court not being yet organised,) made a "careful and close examination of the external sexual parts of the deceased." Was any intimation given to you (employed as you were and paid by the public for your professional opinion) that such examination had taken place?

Dr. C. None whatever. I knew nothing of this most unusual secret examination until Dr. Workman's letter divulged it.

Mr. B. Then I must say that it was a most unauthorised, illegal and iniquitous proceeding! Who ever heard

before of such a tampering with a body that was to be the subject of an inquest. You must now see that I was right in my use of the word "CONSPIRACY." Here was the initiatory step of the process by which they hoped to disgrace the President of the Homœopathic Medical Board and through him, bring all his school into public contempt.

Dr. C. I was quite shocked to learn that any respectable medical man could have lent his countenance to such iniquity.

Mr. B. Dr. Workman asks you to account for the disappearance of the signs of virginity in the body of Mary Boyd when inspected at this "caucus" meeting of the conspirators.

Dr. C. It is no business of mine to do so. I own that I am quite at a loss to account for this disappearance, and such disappearance there certainly was, or to be quite correct, there was a very marked *diminution of distinctness* of the signs by which virginity is usually recognized when I saw the body at the legal *post mortem* on the *second day* of the inquest, compared to that which they had presented during life. This I distinctly told the jury. Not that in my opinion, it had the least bearing on the case; but I was anxious to vindicate the good name of a modest and estimable young woman, whom I considered to be wrongfully accused of looseness of conduct.

Mr. B. You told the jury and repeated in your letter that you believed that this young woman lived and died perfectly pure.

Dr. C. I did. I most firmly believe that I was justified in doing so. I speak on this point with as great a degree of confidence as any man who values his reputation as a medical jurist can venture to do.

Mr. B. And why did not the medical men, who made the *post mortem* examination, confirm your opinion?

Dr. C. The medical witnesses said they found the hymen "almost obliterated."

They even go on to state that they do not think this obliteration an invariable mark of the absence of virginity; yet they wanted to give the jury the idea that somehow or other something very wrong must have been done to the girl, I suppose because she had not been under the care of one of their school.

Mr. B. Yes, there's the trouble.

Dr. C. But if the opinion they gave as to her virginity was based on the appearance which the parts presented on the *second day* of the inquest, when the legal *post mortem* was made, I cannot blame them for not speaking more decidedly. The majority of medical men would probably have agreed with them. But these medical witnesses took good care not to let the jury know that they had ever made any other examination of the organs in question.

Mr. B. How do you account for the change that must have taken place in the parts, from the time you made the examination during life, until you saw the body in the "mortuary?" It surely cannot be possible that any of the Asylum people, however willing they might be to aid a conspiracy against you, could be so diabolically wicked as to do so by tampering with the dead body?

Dr. C. The "evidences" in question are only too easily destroyed in the living; but they are still more readily effaced in the dead. The curiosity of the attendants, and the "careful and close," but most irregular, or I should call it clandestine examination of the more educated investigators, doubtless rendered these "evidences" much less perceptible.

Mr. B. I dare say such repeated fingerings may have worn the signs away, or, at all events, rendered them less distinct?

Dr. C. Something had most certainly been done; I can't exactly say what. It is not for me to account for all that is done in the Asylum "mortuary." There were two peculiarities that particularly struck me.

Mr. B. What were these?

Dr. C. The external opening, no matter how large it may be, or how greatly or frequently it may have been dilated at any previous time, is closed in the living; and it remains closed in the untouched dead, from the natural elasticity which the parts had during life. But here, instead of the usual approximated labia presenting a closed or, at all events, a long-elliptical appearance, the orifice was perfectly circular. This condition could only have arisen from the parts having been dilated to that shape after death had destroyed the elasticity and resiliency which the tissues always have during life. Besides this, there was a small abrasion of the epidermis of the external parts, which could not, from its appearance, have been done during life; but showed that the parts had undergone some pretty rough handling after death. It is for Dr. Workman, and not for me, to explain how these conditions were brought about. I remarked to the medical men at the *post mortem*, and subsequently to the jury, that I had never before seen those organs present the appearance which they did.

Mr. B. I suppose then, that you are quite prepared to gratify Dr. Workman's curiosity as to where the disappearance of these signs took place?

Dr. C. I am. I clearly and distinctly assert that the signs of virginity in the body of Mary Boyd were greatly damaged, or, as the medical witnesses said, "almost obliterated," in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. I hope that Dr. Workman will speedily ascertain how it was done.

Mr. B. But the question, after all, is not whether she retained her virginity, but whether she was pregnant at the time of her death, as some of the nurses report her to have said; or whether a miscarriage might not have taken place, as surmised from the report of others of the nurses as to her ravings?

Dr. C. The question of her pregnancy at the time of her death was at once and for ever put to rest by the examination of the womb at the *post mortem*.

Mr. B. How?

Dr. C. There was neither foetus nor ovum in it; but, on the other hand, a dysmenorrhœal membrane.

Mr. B. I do not understand all this. I suppose by foetus or ovum, you mean that there was no child, nor even the beginning of a child; but what is a dysmenorrhœal membrane?

Dr. C. It is a shred or skin of plastic lymph formed in the womb of women who, at their menstrual period, suffer from difficult or painful menstruation, which we call dysmenorrhœa, and which is always accompanied by inflammation more or less acute. It is considered by Dewees, Meigs, Denman, Churchill, Ryan, and indeed by all obstetrical writers, to be an almost invariable indication of absolute sterility; so that it is not only impossible that deceased could, at her death, have been pregnant, but extremely improbable that even if she had survived, she could ever have become so.

Mr. B. And how was it evident that she had not been pregnant before?

Dr. C. There is no means of absolutely proving this, with reference to any very remote period, but as to any comparatively recent period, such as a month or two, we have an almost absolute certainty. Even if we should differ from nearly all obstetrical writers in looking on the presence of the dysmenorrhœal membrane as conclusive evidence of absolute and permanent sterility in the individual in whom it is formed, it is at least decisive proof of the impossibility of pregnancy having existed for at least two months previously and that is the very longest time alleged in this case.

Mr. B. How does this membrane establish the impossibility of pregnancy having existed within two months?

Dr. C. By showing that her last

period must have been attended with dysmenorrhœal suffering, with which either pregnancy or a recent miscarriage is, as I told you, entirely incompatible.

Mr. B. Did the medical men explain all this to the jury?

Dr. C. Not in my hearing.

Mr. B. Why then, did you not get the Coroner to set this point at rest at once, by asking them the necessary questions?

Dr. C. Because, at the time that these witnesses were examined, nothing had come up with reference to pregnancy, but the Coroner allowed them to wander out of their way, to read a homily to the jury on the impropriety of using galvanism as an emmenagogue.

Mr. B. What is an emmenagogue? That is rather a "jaw-breaker."

Dr. C. It is a medicine supposed to have the effect of aiding menstruation. I say, "supposed" for few experienced physicians of any school have much belief in the efficacy of such medicines. The uterus not being an eliminating organ, like the liver, skin, kidneys, &c., it is not easy to direct the action of any drug to it. It is usually by irritating the adjacent bowel by drastic purgatives such as *Aloes*, that medical men have tried to bring on the natural discharge from the womb.

Mr. B. But, what about the use of galvanism, which was censured as so improper?

Dr. C. Used as explained to Dr. Workman by me, it is by far the most effectual emmenagogue that has yet been discovered, besides being quite harmless, and not racking the system like the drastic drugs I told you were employed by the old school for the same purpose, and can do no possible injury.

Mr. B. But does it not give the nervous system a considerable shock?

Dr. C. It is attended with no shock whatever, when properly used. It is rather a continuous gentle current, the action of which is scarcely, if at all per-

ceptible, the slight sensation felt being rather agreeable than otherwise. I may add, that it is now extensively used in both Europe and the United States by most distinguished medical men of the same school as those who censured its use, but who only displayed their ignorance and prejudice by so doing.

Mr. B. But perhaps they did not mean that it was improper in general, but only in this special instance; for the question, as I understand it, seems to turn upon the point of whether you were dealing with a case of "suppression," or one of "difficult menstruation." Perhaps a doubt is intimated as to whether you knew the difference between the two?

Dr. C. I certainly ought by this time to be able to distinguish between two conditions so very different.

Mr. B. Not a doubt of it. I suppose that the most strenuous opponent of Homœopathy would not hesitate to allow that you are competent to distinguish between a case of amenorrhœa and one of dysmenorrhœa, and would probably be inclined to attach quite as much weight to your diagnosis of any disease as to Dr. Workman's?

Dr. C. Possibly he might.

Mr. B. You have been, I think you once told me nearly forty years uninterruptedly engaged in active practice, while I know that Dr. Workman diverted his attention from the legitimate exercise of his profession, while he was working himself into his present position, by writing political squibs in defence of Mr. Hincks; and when engaged in the philosophical occupation of selling tenpenny nails.

Dr. C. I have always looked upon Dr. Workman as a man of great ability, and I don't think it right to bring his former occupations against him. So come back to what we were speaking about.

Mr. B. It was about the amenorrhœa or dysmenorrhœa question.

Dr. C. Dr. Workman says that I

made no objection to his evidence after I had read it at the inquest. The reason why I did not, is plain. I considered it quite irrelevant to the matter at issue, which was the cause of the girl's death, to enter into any disquisition as to her female ailments. But I told Dr. Workman, before I brought the patient to the Asylum, that "she had suffered from menstrual difficulty at her last period: and that I considered it very important for him to look out for her next, as it would in all probability be attended by an aggravation of her mental troubles." I may say at the same time that Dr. Workman heard and made no objection to my evidence, in which I stated to the jury, as shown in the printed report, that the menstrual discharge had come on *before* I used the galvanism, and that consequently it could not be a case of amenorrhœa.

Mr. B. Dr. Workman must have wilfully kept this out of view to damage you, when he made the supposition as to the possibility of pregnancy existing at the time?

Dr. C. It is not very likely that if I had used the galvanism for an improper purpose, that I should have described to him the way in which I had used it, as he acknowledged I did, and have strongly recommended him to try it at her next period, as I considered it had done her good at the one she had just got over. I never for a moment imagined that it was from ignorance that Dr. Workman refrained from expressing his diagnosis of the case.

Mr. B. Yes: I see that Dr. Workman, with his usual craftiness, declines to "identify himself with the views of either party." This actually means that he had not made up his mind as to what really was the matter with the girl and that I don't at all believe.

Dr. C. He again alleges that at the Inquest, I looked upon the case as one of amenorrhœa, and I have only to point to my sworn testimony, even as

reported by the *Telegraph*, to prove that I did not.

Mr. B. But I see that Dr. Workman says that both Drs. Richardson and Berryman, who appear to agree with you in thinking this to have been a case of dysmenorrhœa, nevertheless condemn the use of galvanism in such a case as improper?

Dr. C. They call its use improper on two grounds: first, that it was indecent; next, that it was injudicious.

Mr. B. What as to its being indecent?

Dr. C. It is surely far less so as a mode of cure for dysmenorrhœa, as involving less exposure, than that by bougies recommended by the celebrated Dr. McIntosh, and very generally used by physicians of the school to which those gentlemen belong. Something must be done to relieve those who suffer from this most distressing condition. They cannot be allowed to go on suffering as they generally do, from Neuralgia, Hypochondriasis, or other forms of severe nervous trouble and ultimately run the risk of drifting into insanity as this poor girl did. Until a sufficient number of competent female physicians can be obtained, ladies will be obliged to seek relief from medical men, even if it should involve some little sacrifice of their feelings. And we should always bear in mind that "to the pure all things are pure."

Mr. B. What about its injudiciousness?

Dr. C. I must be content to remain of a different opinion from the medical witnesses as to the efficacy of galvanism in dysmenorrhœa. They have never tried it, and *a priori* think it likely to be both injurious and ineffectual. I, who have used it often, am highly satisfied with its effects. Besides, there is the fact, which cannot be got over, that its use in this case was followed by benefit. You will understand that the application which throughout this case has, for convenience

been called galvanism, is now more properly known as Faradization, so called after the distinguished philosopher who first suggested this modification of ordinary galvanism. The popular idea, which the medical witnesses seemed to share, is, that galvanism is always an excitant; whereas, when judiciously applied, it is equally effectual as a sedative. No more speedy remedy has yet been found in Hyperæsthesia Myalgia, and other forms of Neuralgia, all of which are attended with redundant nerve action.

Mr. B. They don't, in fact, seem to know anything at all about this form of galvanism, which, nevertheless, they were so ready to condemn?

Dr. C. So it appears; but, for my part, I shall continue to use this form of galvanism or rather Faradization as a remedy both in amenorrhœa and in dysmenorrhœa. The mode of using it in these two conditions is of course quite different, but I am satisfied that it is equally effectual in both, and I don't think that I shall be driven to adopt the suggestion kindly made to me at the inquest by Dr. Berryman, that I should treat my next case of dysmenorrhœa by bleeding at the arm!

Mr. B. Now let us come to Dr. Workman's "if." He says, "if" there was "a shadow of suspicion of pregnancy" when you used this galvanism, that you are a criminal abortionist, and ought to be with Notman and other destroyers of life.

Dr. C. That is just where I meet him; There was not, as I have repeatedly said; and he perfectly well knew when he made the insinuation, that there was not, and could not have been the slightest shadow of such suspicion in Mary Boyd's case when I used the galvanism.

Mr. B. I, who know Dr. Workman, can believe that well enough. He takes care not to say that there *was* such "shadow of suspicion," the contingency being rather obscurely and indistinctly expressed, while the inference intended to be drawn stands conspicuous to all, that Dr. Campbell, according to Dr. Workman, ought to be in

the Penitentiary. You could easily retort upon him his own peculiar mode of argument, and say, "if" Dr. Workman should assert, which, however, he does not venture directly to do, that there was or could have been the shadow of suspicion of pregnancy when you used the galvanism, then *Dr. Workman asserts an infamous lie*; or, still better, suppose you were to say—and even this supposition has far better and more probable grounds to stand upon than his against you—that "if" Dr. Workman having joined in a conspiracy to injure Homœopathy by defaming you, tampered with the dead body of Mary Boyd to give a coloring to the vile plot, then: instead of being in charge of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum as Superintendent, Dr. JOSEPH WORKMAN SHOULD BE HIMSELF TAKEN CHARGE OF IN THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY AS A FELON.

Taking care that the last part of the sentence should be far enough from the "if," to allow the effect of that little word to become imperceptible.

Dr. C. He certainly lays himself open to some such retort, but I would be very sorry to adopt his style of controversy.

Mr. B. What about the microscopic examination that was subsequently made by Dr. Workman, at which Dr. Bovell and others were present?

Dr. C. This, the third *post mortem* that was held on the remains of this unfortunate girl, was almost as informal and illegal as the first secret one.

Mr. B. No; I can't admit that; nothing that has ever been heard of, even connected with coroners' inquests, and that is saying a good deal, can approach in illegality that most iniquitous "caucus" meeting of these conspirators against Homœopathy?

Dr. C. Your indignation is natural enough, but try to keep calm. I certainly think it was Dr. Workman's duty to have notified me of this examination, knowing what charges he was about to try to found on it against me. I might then have personally seen what he alleges was there discovered. It is fortunate that a gentleman of Dr. Bovell's well-known integrity was present,

so that we may believe that something like a fair report has been given of what was seen. The only remark I shall make is with reference to the statement of Dr. Workman, that the uterus was twice as large as it should have been. This, unless that organ had like the external parts, been tampered with, is incorrect; Dr. Richardson, who is quite as competent an anatomist as Dr. Workman, testified at the inquest that the uterus was of the normal size and shape; I myself saw it at the *post mortem*, and I am of the same opinion.

Mr. B. But what after all was found out at this third *post mortem*?

Dr. C. Nothing but what I most fully expected would have been found; and that is, that the uterus and its appendages were in a state of sub-acute inflammation. The Dysmenorrhoeal view of the case, which I have held from the very first, was thus only more fully confirmed. The correctness of my opinion had been already proved to the other medical men by the regular, or I should call it, the legal *post-mortem*.

M. B. This microscopic examination, then after all, threw little, if any, additional light on the case.

Dr. C. It nevertheless helped to demonstrate the local cause of the excitement of the sexual feeling that led to the strange delusion that got possession of the poor girl's imagination.

Mr. B. What in the world is this "*corpus luteum*" that Dr. Workman so mysteriously announces the discovery of?

Dr. C. I am afraid you will say, when I explain this, that it is a fresh instance of machiavellian duplicity for which you seem too ready to give Dr. Workman credit. He made no such discovery. The *corpus luteum* had been seen by all the medical witnesses in the mortuary, and was fully examined and commented on before they gave their evidence. Surely if it could have been made to have the slightest bearing on the points at issue, or if any deduction unfavourable to me could have been drawn from it, these witnesses would have made as much out of it as they could?

Mr. B. No doubt they would, they do

not seem to have shewn you any special favor.

Dr. C. No indeed! But they well knew that the presence of this "*corpus luteum*" was an evidence only of "ovulation" which is merely another name for menstruation.

Mr. B. Dr. Workman I suppose knew this when he penned the artful allusion to it in his letter, leading people to imagine that it was something of immense importance which had been freshly brought to light.

Dr. C. I am afraid he did.

Mr. B. So then the thing, after all, is a mare's nest of Dr. Workman's, or something worse.

Dr. C. A *corpus luteum* really and truly amounts to nothing as a proof of any condition. Any medical jurist or physiologist will now tell you so. Nevertheless, it has been the subject of keen controversies among these same physiologists and medical jurists. They used to talk a great deal of nonsense about true and false "*corpora lutea*," but more ample and scientific observations have shewn that these bodies are quite unreliable as indications of any thing. It would be worth your while to look up Carpenter's Physiology on this point.

Mr. B. But even if this *corpus luteum* amounted to nothing, what did it matter so long as it gave Dr. Workman an opportunity to make a damaging insinuation.

Dr. C. Well I suppose I have settled the "*corpus luteum*" question; what next?

Mr. B. I want you to tell me a little more about the galvanism, and how you came to use it in a case which might have been one of suppression of the menses?

Dr. C. Even if it had it would still have been the proper remedy for that condition, but I told Dr. Workman, most distinctly, that the galvanism had not been used until *after* the menstruation had *once begun*, and had *again stopped*. I testified on oath distinctly to this fact before the jury. Now, as I told you before a case where menstruation has once begun, is certainly not one of Amenorrhoea whatever else it may be, and when, as in this case, the interruption was attended with pain or straining, it is usually

called Dysmenorrhœa, that is painful or difficult menstruation, a condition, which, as I have again and again told you is totally incompatible with pregnancy.

Mr. B. But did not the strange statement that the girl made to Mrs. Campbell, lead you to think that there might be, to say the least, a shadow of, I will not say probability, but even of possibility of that condition existing?

Dr. C. Most certainly not, I never for one moment believed the absurd story, that my son had violated her person as she alleged, during her sleep! The fact of her allowing a month to elapse before she told it, of itself made it very improbable; and her retraction of the charge, two hours after she made it, showed that it must have been a delusion from the first.

Mr. B. It is the strangest story I ever heard; you must have been puzzled how to act?

Dr. C. No, for she had told my wife that it was the non-appearance of her monthly illness when it was due, that had led her to think that something had happened to her, which its subsequent appearance in a couple of hours made her see was a mistake. I then knew that the delusion was caused by the mental disturbance that often attends difficult menstruation. Next morning when the discharge stopped, the delusion returned; she suffered very much and continued to do so until the discharge once more came on after the application of the galvanic or rather "Faradaic" current.

Mr. B. What other grounds than the retraction of her story, made you think it so absolutely incredible?

Dr. C. To put the strongest reason first—I don't believe in Parthenogenesis, (you may look up the word at your leisure.) It is commonly supposed that to produce pregnancy, an interview, (pardon the euphuism) with the opposite sex is required. Before the galvanism was used, I had ascertained beyond doubt that no such "interview" had ever taken place. The examination which Dr. Workman wishes people to suppose so unusual and improper, made this point as clear as possible; the hymen was intact, and presented a sharp, well defined margin, so that

the girl must have been, as I said, a perfect maiden. I told her so at the time, and rebuked her pretty sharply for having trumped up such a tale when she was well aware that no man in the world had ever been near her.

Mr. B. What did she say to that?

Dr. C. She said, that though she well knew that no one had ever been near her when awake; still she had thought it possible that my son might have come to her during her sleep as she had felt so strangely at her last monthly illness. That she could not get the boy out of her head all day, and was dreaming of him all night.

Mr. B. That's it exactly! I always thought that some vivid dream had been at the bottom of the girl's delusion.

Dr. C. I have no doubt whatever the idea originated in that way.

Dr. C. The extreme improbability of her having been attacked, as she said she had been, in her sleep, without either being awakened herself, or without the servant boy who slept close to her door being aroused, must be self-evident.

Mr. B. But apart from the story of the violation, might she not, as some of the nurses report her to have said, have carried on an illicit connexion with your son?

Dr. C. Is it at all likely that she would have gone to my wife and told her that my son had been to her room a month before, and had never been there since, if she was at the time, conscious that she was carrying on any illicit connexion with him? Again, if, as has been surmised by some, she made the communication to my wife under the pressure of remorse caused by the preaching she had heard, why did she retract it so soon. But setting aside all other grounds, her character was quite above suspicion.

Mr. B. How old was she?

Dr. C. Mary Boyd was nineteen years old. The boy whom she alleged had violated her, was two years younger.

Mr. B. What kind of a girl was she?

Dr. C. In person she was rather over than under the middle size, very pleasing in appearance, simple and engaging in her manner, of rather a sedate and religious turn of mind. She was especially remarkable for her modesty of demeanour and

propriety of conduct; she was an excellent servant, and most attentive to her duties. My family liked her very much, and we most sincerely regret her unhappy fate.

Mr. B. Had you any reason to suppose that there was anything wrong with her mind when she made the charge against your son?

Dr. C. Not very decidedly. We had noticed for some little time that she had become unsettled and restless in her manner. We had seen nothing to make us consider her actually insane, but, rather as I expressed it to the jury, she seemed drifting into insanity. She talked strangely upon religious subjects, particularly about the burning up of the world. This "burning" seemed to be a very fixed idea, but it was not the only one she dwelt on.

Mr. B. What other matters did she speak of?

Dr. C. She told my wife on the day on which she brought the charge against my son, which was Thursday, 17th April, (Dr. Workman is anxious for dates, and I wish to gratify him), that she was very fond of my son; then she asked my wife to "give him to her." After this she daily importuned both myself and my wife to let her have the boy, saying "that she could not live without him." This, curiously enough, she kept harping on, not to my son, but to all the rest of us, and if the nurses of the Asylum are to be believed, she continued to rave about the lad up to the time of her death, saying, "she loved him and would die for him."

Mr. B. But did your son do anything to encourage her in this?

Dr. C. I am quite sure that he did not; all in the house know that he was quite indifferent to her, although the poor creature, crazed by a mere physical trouble, was driven into an absorbing passion for him. The term "passion" however, hardly correctly expresses the idea, as it cannot properly be applied to any emotion the result of insanity; but I cannot find a better word to express the condition.

Mr. B. This is what you called in your letter *Erotomania*, which I understand to be a kind of love-madness.

Dr. C. Precisely. It is a very sad though

not uncommon form of insanity, and the subjects are generally persons of some education and refinement. It differs in one remarkable respect from Nymphomania, having always for its object one individual, and being compatible with perfect propriety of conduct, whereas Nymphomania is quite the opposite, being indiscriminate in its objects, and frequently leading to great immorality of manner. Shakespeare has given an instance of this type of madness in Hamlet's Ophelia, and (which is a curious coincidence), he makes her select suicide by drowning, as a means of ending her troubles, the very way in which Mary Boyd first tried to put an end to hers. The strange love that both women and men have felt for statues has often been described by poets. This curious aberration of mind, of which authentic records exist, is probably a variety of this same type of insanity.

Mr. B. Tell me why you kept the girl in your house after you found her possessed in this curious manner. Above all when she made the unfounded charge against your son, why did you not turn her off at once?

Dr. C. It would have been very great cruelty to have done so. We attached not the slightest belief to her strange story; her parents lived at a great distance; she had no friends in the city, and she might if sent away in her wretched mental state, have easily become the victim of some scoundrel. Moreover, I told you she was a most excellent servant and they are not always easily replaced; and more than all, we had strong hopes that her health would soon be re-established, upon which, of course, all her madness and delusions would have vanished.

Mr. B. This being the true state of the case, how comes it that so much stress has been laid on the subject of religious insanity in reference to it.

Dr. C. In the blank form, for the admission of patients to the Asylum, I put down Mary Boyd's case as one of religious insanity, because it was necessary to give some name to the type of insanity which she manifested, and religious ideas, though

as I said before they were not the only topic she dwelt upon, were nevertheless far more constantly the subject of her ravings than the other, especially after she had, to some extent, improved in her female condition.

Mr. B. Then you did not consider that religious excitement was the cause of her insanity, though I see Dr. Workman says you did.

Dr. C. I did not; this is another point on which Dr. Workman must have misunderstood me.

Mr. B. Or, with his economy of truth, more likely misrepresented you, as he has generally done. What did you really say to him?

Dr. C. I told him that I considered the religious ravings, especially her dwelling so much on what Mr. Caughey had said, as the evidence of insanity, but not the cause of it. In fact I do not believe that religion is ever the cause of insanity.

Mr. B. You surely differ there from very high authorities.

Dr. C. You know that I am rather in the habit of differing from very high authorities upon a good many points connected with my profession, and I suppose that I must be content to add this one to the number.

Mr. B. What explanation then do you give of the so called cases of religious insanity which are so frequently seen.

Dr. C. Persons suffering from certain physical degeneration, either derived from hereditary taint or otherwise induced, are generally at the same time in an unstable mental condition. In this precarious state a very little matter fixes a predominating idea in their minds. But the dwelling on this idea proves merely that the insane temperament pre-existed. The train had been laid, all that was required was the spark to set fire to it.

Mr. B. I am glad you have spoken so clearly on this point. It will greatly comfort some very worthy men who have felt hurt at the discussions to which this case has given rise. They shudder at the bare idea of religion ever being a cause of insanity.

Dr. C. I repeat that I do not think it

ever is. If a certain physical degeneration does not exist, all the preaching in the world will never drive any human being into a lunatic Asylum.

Mr. B. Your Methodist friends will feel more kindly disposed to you for having made this explicit declaration.

Dr. C. All the Methodists of my acquaintance already know how I have always spoken on this point. Do you suppose that if I had believed that the girl had been driven mad by the preaching of one Methodist clergyman, that I should have sent as I did, for another to come to comfort her?

Mr. B. Did you really do this?

Dr. C. Most certainly I did. The Rev. George Young, a distinguished ornament of that Church, who has lately left for the Red River Settlement, is a very old and highly esteemed friend of mine. I sent for him, and, at very great inconvenience to himself, for he was then packing up to leave the city, he came and sat with her for nearly an hour, trying to soothe her troubled mind; but he told me when he came out of the room, that he had utterly failed to make any impression on her. Besides I think you know that many of my warmest and truest friends belong to the Methodist body.

Mr. B. There is but one other point on which I wish to question you. Dr. Workman wants to know what medical men were present when you made the "personal" examination of Mary Boyd, now, before you answer I foresee that it will bring out some fresh evidence of the insidious dexterity of this "Pecksniff." He makes no direct charge, but hints that something improper must have taken place at the examination.

Dr. C. Dr. Workman surely knows how painful it must always be to a modest young woman, who finds her health deranged and her very life perhaps endangered, to have to submit to local treatment as her only hope of cure; for this treatment previous examination is of course indispensable. Does not Dr. Workman think that it would very materially add to her suffering and confusion to be obliged to undergo this

painful, but unavoidable ordeal in the presence of more than one medical man?

Mr. B. Of course he does, but then it suited his purpose to make what he thought a damaging insinuation. But if that was what was meant by Dr. Hallowell's euphuism of "critical" examination, then I see that in his evidence, Dr. Workman gives the public to believe that he never makes any such upon women, whom he says he "always treats as he would his own daughters."

Dr. C. That was the most astounding declaration I ever heard from a medical man.

Mr. B. What was there so very remarkable about it?

Dr. C. A physician in charge of some two or three hundred female lunatics, very many of whom by his own acknowledgment are sad victims of "peculiar habits" which in the majority of cases are the result of mere local irritation, arising possibly from a tumour, ulcer, or some other perfectly removable cause, allows these poor creatures to be goaded into frenzy by excitement, and ultimately as the result of their endeavours to relieve it, to drift into utter imbecility. All because he is too squeamish to make a local examination.

Mr. B. This seems to be sacrificing health, reason and even life itself to mock-modesty, and in that case I should say that *Dr. Workman is totally unfit for the situation he holds*, and the sooner he is superseded the better it will be, at least for the female inmates of the Asylum.

Dr. C. My own strong opinion is that competent female physicians should, as soon as they can be obtained, be placed in charge of all female lunatics suffering like those we have spoken of, and they constitute a large proportion of the whole. I do not mean anything like the drivelling old matrons we generally see in such institutions, but graduates of Medical Colleges, well educated, experienced practitioners; and many such ladies are now to be found.

Mr. B. I think the public will be entirely of your opinion on that point; though it is not every medical man that would have the liberality to acknowledge the compe-

tency of physicians of the opposite sex.

Dr. C. I am happy to proclaim that I have met with several most highly accomplished lady physicians, whose knowledge of anatomy, physiology, in fact of all the sciences bearing upon our profession was ample and thorough. Yet I can hardly bring myself to believe that Dr. Workman objects to such "critical" examination in every case.

Mr. B. Then he had no business to lead the jury to believe that he did. He wished them to get the impression that you had done something unheard of, or, at all events most unusual and improper. That he and the other doctors succeeded in so doing is evident from the ridiculous postscript which they had the impertinence to append to their idiotic verdict.

Dr. C. If ever there was a case where close attention to the condition of certain organs was necessary it was surely the present. The microscopical examination completely established that in Mary Boyd's case there was going on a sub-acute or chronic inflammation of all the internal generative organs. This was beyond all doubt the cause of her insanity, as was shown by the peculiarity of her delusion.

Mr. B. Dr. Workman seems to be particularly anxious to know not only who was present at, but also the precise date of, the examination which he wanted the jury to think so very unusual—can't you tell him?

Dr. C. I can easily satisfy Dr. Workman's curiosity, I hope he will be equally willing to clear up another point. On the 20th of April there were quite sufficient evidences of virginity in Mary Boyd to enable any medical jurist to speak on that point with confidence. From that date the girl was too closely looked after until the 29th April when she was taken to the Asylum, for it to be possible for those signs to have been removed without detection in the way in which such evidences are commonly made to disappear. The conclusion therefore must be that they vanished, or at least very greatly diminished in distinctness sometime between the period of her entering the Asylum, and the 6th May when her dead body was legally inspected

in the "Mortuary."

Mr. B. I hope this will satisfy Dr. Workman's anxiety as to dates. I don't see what he wanted to make out of it unless it was to get another opportunity of making some vague insinuations of, I don't know what, against you; and of sneering at your friend Dr. Adams, whom I know to be a man of the most upright and unblemished character, whose only crime in Dr. Workman's eyes must be that he is a HOMŒOPATHIST.

Dr. C. That is quite crime enough.

Mr. B. But I see that Dr. Workman has been censured in a silly letter in the *Telegraph*, for having allowed Homœopathic medicines to be administered in the Asylum.

Dr. C. It is true that he allowed me to leave for the patient a little *Bryonia*, but the comment which he made in her presence upon its supposed inertness naturally led her to object to taking it.

Mr. B. Which he tries to turn into a proof that the girl was afraid to take anything from your hand.

Dr. C. It must be borne in mind that the wound in the throat made all swallowing exceedingly painful, and no wonder she objected to going through the pain of taking any medicine, however tasteless, when she had been told that no good was to be obtained from it.

Mr. B. From what I know of the efficacy of Homœopathic remedies, I should have expected some good to result from the administration of *Bryonia* in such a case; which had then, I believe, become one of bronchial and lung inflammation. To judge by results, it would have done at least as much good as the medicines poured into her by Dr. Workman. I mean the *Opium*, *Hyoscyamus* and *Digitalis*, mentioned in his evidence, all of which are virulent poisons, I believe; which, even if they did no harm, and of that I am by no means certain, they, at all events, do not seem to have done much good.

Dr. C. I am glad that upon this point you are so thoroughly upon my side.

Mr. B. I hope you will soon have the majority of the public as thoroughly on

your side. You have always known me to be a firm believer in your system. I have far too often experienced its efficacy to have any doubt on the subject. I am happy to see that you number among your adherents a very large proportion of men of high station and intelligence, both in my own profession and among the clergy, who are the most competent to judge on the question as being perfectly unbiassed.

Dr. C. I know that to be the case, but I am nevertheless glad to have you admit it to fully.

Mr. B. How came it that Dr. Lizars was not at the inquest? I think you said that he helped you to dress the girl's wound.

Dr. C. A subpoena was issued for him for the first day of the inquest, but as he was out of town it was not served. He returned the same evening, and should have received an additional notice from the coroner when the inquest was unexpectedly protracted, to be present on the second day at the *post mortem*. Having assisted me with his well-known surgical skill at the dressing of the wound, and being able to testify to the girl's mental condition at the time, besides, as he has since informed me, being able to give important evidence as to *some other material points*, bearing upon the subjects we have discussed, he had a better right to be present and make the *post mortem* examination than those who were called upon to do so.

Mr. B. But that would have led to a total failure of the conspiracy, for though I have always heard Dr. Lizars speak strongly against Homœopathy, I am sure he is far too honorable a man to lend himself to any underhand scheme to put it down.

Dr. C. I am quite certain of that.

Mr. B. I have always heard Dr. Lizars admit that in spite of your Homœopathic heresy you were a perfectly competent surgeon, as able a physiologist and pathologist as any man of the school you have left; that he would as soon, I don't know whether he did not say sooner, take your diagnosis of any disease than that of any medical man in town.

Dr. C. Such testimony, of course, is very gratifying to me, but I am afraid that such

liberality of opinion may bring Dr. Lizars into discredit with the practitioners of his own school.

Mr. B. By-the-bye, I had almost forgotten to ask you to explain a rather important point, and that is: what Mary Boyd could have meant, if she really said what one of the nurses avers she did, by saying that you and your son took her into a room and gave her something that burned her inside up?

Dr. C. I am totally at a loss to know; but I have been given to understand that this, coupled with Dr. Workman's insinuation as to the possibility of pregnancy having at one time existed, has given rise in the minds of some people to an idea that something may have been given, with a view to produce abortion. Now it has over and over again been clearly proved that pregnancy did not exist, and could not possibly have existed, or even been supposed to have possibly existed; therefore, nothing could have been given to her to put an end to that condition.

Mr. B. Besides, your school are not in the habit of giving doses of anything likely to "burn the inside."

Dr. C. And, even if we were, it is known to all educated physicians, in which class I may venture without presumption to rank myself, that though certain powerful medicines injudiciously used may lead to miscarriage in delicate females with a strong predisposition to it; yet the impossibility of bringing it on in a healthy woman by any drugs, whether they "burn the inside out" or not, is clearly established, and I dare say it is known even to those wretches who are constantly disgusting the public by their vile and mysteriously-worded advertisements, of having such trash for sale. If I could have supposed pregnancy possible, which it has been proved I could not, it is not very likely that I would have joined with my son in such a preposterous method of putting an end to it; no medical man of common sense or intelligence would believe this for one moment. The "burning" that the patient talked of, and the word was scarcely ever out of her mouth, was the burning up of the world; the nurses mingled toge-

ther her ravings on the two subjects uppermost in her mind. But as I said before, she never, in my hearing, or in that of any member of my family, joined the two subjects together.

Mr. B. I have now done with my cross-examination, and must congratulate you on the triumphant manner in which your character as a man and your skill as a physician have come out of this most searching ordeal. You have shown in the management of the most perplexing case that it ever fell to the lot of any one to deal with, both sound judgment and great kindness of feeling. I am sure that the conspirators who plotted your ruin, will find that they have only made you stand higher in general esteem, and this painful subject will probably be now dropped for ever.

Dr. C. I hope it will be so, because these public discussions are only a hindrance to me, by taking up my time, and to my family they are a source of very great annoyance.

Mr. B. What do you think of putting our conversation down in writing, in the order and as near as you can remember, and in our very words. If you can get the *Telegraph* to publish it, you will need no better vindication. If I should notice any more letters in the papers on this case, I will drop in and talk the matter over with you, and you can publish our conversation as an answer to them.

Dr. C. I am much obliged to you for this offer, as well as for all the trouble you have taken hitherto. I will follow your advice as to writing down our talk. I shall have to leave out a great many of the kind things you have said of myself; and I cannot venture to put down the strong terms in which you have spoken of Dr. Workman.

Mr. B. Don't be so fastidious. I have thoroughly proved every thing I said of Dr. Workman. You seemed shocked at first at the language I used, but I have established all that I asserted. I have shewn not only that Dr. Workman's insinuations against you are all untrue, but that he well knew their untruthfulness when he was sending them for publication. You must therefore be ready to admit that I was most fully justified in the opinion I expres-

sed, and both you and the whole public will probably now agree that I have proved that Dr. Joseph Workman, Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, still merits the character, which as Dr. Joseph Workman, editor of the *Toronto Mirror*, he had earned, of being the most unscrupulous and reckless slanderer that ever handled a pen.

Our conversation here came to an end. I hope you will be able to spare me space enough in your paper for the report of it I have given above.

D. CAMPBELL, M.D.

108 Bay Street, 20th May, 1868.

The following are the Letters referred to bearing on this interesting case. They are printed verbatim from Dr. Campbell's letter book:

108 Bay St., Toronto, 27th April, 1868.

REV. GEORGE YOUNG, Bay Street,

MY DEAR SIR,—Our servant girl is greatly troubled in her mind, and I think shows decided marks of insanity. She has expressed a desire to see a Clergyman, and tells me that she has always been in the habit of attending the Methodist Church. I will feel grateful if you will kindly come here as soon as you can, and try to comfort her. I feel unwilling to trespass on your time, as I know you are in all the trouble of preparation to leave; but I am sure that in a case like this you will not object to come.

Yours faithfully,

D. CAMPBELL, M.D.

In addition to the constant attendance of Dr. Adams from the very commencement of Mary Boyd's illness; Dr. Campbell, when the case became more urgent, wishing Dr. Hall to give her the benefit of his skill and experience, sent him the following note. Dr. Hall, with his usual promptitude, came at once.

108 Bay St., Toronto,

Monday noon, 27th April.

DR. JOHN HALL, Richmond St.

MY DEAR SIR,—Our servant girl has, I fear, become quite insane, and it may be necessary to send her to the Asylum. I am unwilling to do this as long as there is no danger to be apprehended of her doing mischief either to herself or to others; but she is talking now in such a manner as to make me very anxious about her. I will feel greatly obliged if you will come and see her. Possibly you may be able to prescribe something for her that may render it unnecessary to send her away. She is a very good, respectable girl, and we are all very much concerned about her.

Please send word by bearer when you can come.

Yours faithfully,

D. CAMPBELL.

108 Bay Street, Toronto, 28th April, 1868.

MR. THOMAS BOYD, WOODVILLE, ELTON, ONT.

DEAR SIR,—Your daughter Mary has been living in my family since the New Year, and until a week or two ago she has been in very good health. About ten days ago she began to complain of un-

easy feelings, seemed to be unhappy without any apparent cause and talked very strangely. This condition has gradually become worse, when yesterday the poor girl made an attempt to drown herself in the well, but she was fortunately rescued without receiving any injury. I have had the assistance of other Medical men in my efforts to benefit her, but they have as yet been unavailing, and for her own safety, as well as for that of my family, I find myself under the painful necessity of sending her to the Asylum.

I have been very unwilling to do this, and have postponed it as long as it can be done with safety. I think that you should come to Toronto without delay to look after her.

Yours very faithfully,

D. CAMPBELL, M. D.

108 Bay Street, Toronto, 1st May, 1868.

To the Postmaster, Woodville, Township of Eldon, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I wrote on the 28th inst., a letter to Mr. Thomas Boyd of your township, informing him of the sad condition of his daughter Mary, who had been living in my family for some months, and had become insane. Since I wrote to him, she has, as you will see by the "Leader," (of which I send a copy by this mail to you) made a second attempt at self-destruction, which I much fear will be fatal. She is in the Asylum. I have seen her this morning, and will see her again this evening, but I greatly fear that her recovery is hopeless. The wound in her throat is not doing well, and has caused inflammation of the lining membrane of the lungs. My object in writing to you is that I know that farmers rarely send to their Post Office more than once a week, and thinking that Mr. Boyd might not receive my letter, I now write to you to get a special messenger to take my letter of the 28th to him, and he may take this one too, and to beg of him if he expects to see his daughter Mary alive, to come to Toronto without delay. He will not get this notice in time to be in Toronto before the Grand Trunk train of Monday arrives, and I greatly fear that he will then be too late to see his daughter alive. She has been so good and faithful a servant in my family, that we feel the deepest interest in her, and will do all we can for her.

Yours truly,

D. CAMPBELL, M.D. ¶

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

We have received advanced sheets of a pamphlet relating to the death of the girl MARY BOYD, formerly a servant in the employ of Dr. CAMPBELL, which took place recently in the Asylum. The pamphlet contains a certified copy of the evidence taken at the inquest; all of what has appeared in the papers on the subject; and a very interesting conversation between Mr. BLANK and Dr. C. which goes over the whole ground, and meets every objection which medical partisanship or personal unfriendliness could broadly affirm or hurtfully insinuate. When the verdict was rendered in this case we strongly censured it, for what seemed to us the very good reason, that a jury should not have been influenced by the practitioners of any one School of Medicine to condemn the practice of a doctor belonging to another and a hostile School. The full statements now before us, which we have carefully read, confirm our first impression. Dr. CAMPBELL has been made the object of very bitter attack mainly because he is a Homœopathic physician and the President of the Homœopathic Board. It has been very broadly insinuated that the use of galvanism—or what Dr.

CAMPBELL calls “Faradayism”—in the case of this unfortunate girl had no pure or proper motive to serve. The evidence clearly shows that the girl was not pregnant; that she was suffering from a condition known as *dysmenorrhœa*; that she labored under delusions which finally led to a species of insanity—delusions which in her saner moments she freely acknowledged. The admission that the girl never was pregnant narrows the question down to one of treatment. If Dr. CAMPBELL's treatment is to be open to supervision, censorious criticism and condemnation by every Allopathic physician who differs from him, the Legislature might as well step in at once and declare that Allopaths alone shall be allowed to practice. We have not quite come to that yet; and the more intelligent portions of the public are already pretty well convinced that infallibility, or anything near approaching to it, is not to be found in any School, and that at best medical practice is uncertain enough to be properly called empirical. The pamphlet places the whole matter in its proper light, and ought to be very generally read.—*Toronto Daily Leader*, June 4th, 1868.

THE case of Mary Boyd, upon whose remains an inquest was held in the Lunatic Asylum some weeks ago, has since been the subject of discussion in an evening paper. Dr. Campbell, whose conduct was impugned by an ignorant jury, acting under the prompting of a ring of doctors of a rival school, has defended himself with great spirit and ability, so effectually in fact, that the journal which admitted the attacks upon him, was afraid to publish his closing and most crushing reply. Dr. Campbell, has, therefore, published the documents, evidence, editorials and letters, *pro* and *con*, in a pamphlet which he will send to all the medical men in the Province, and all the newspapers, that they may judge of the merits of the case, and which will also be for sale at the periodical shops for a low price. We have been favored with an early copy of this publication, and it confirms our formerly expressed opinion that the charges against Dr. Campbell were trumped up against him by medical rivals, and would never have been heard of had he not been a practitioner of a new School. The case is really not fit for discussion in a newspaper, and it fortunately can be disposed of in a very few sentences, so far as we are concerned.

A charge of abortion has been insinuated rather than urged against Dr. Campbell by his more unscrupulous opponents. The medical men examined at the inquest proved that the condition of the girl was utterly inconsistent with the allegation that she was

or had been *enceinte*; and the supposition that an old experienced physician like Dr. Campbell had attempted an act impossible of performance, and for which no cause existed, is too absurd for belief. Equally absurd is the supposition that a father, upon being informed by a servant in his house that she had formed improper relations towards a son of 17, two years younger than herself, would, if he believed her story true, and not a delusion resulting from mania, have kept her in his house. He would unquestionably have turned her out and made an end of the matter. The girl was insane; her allegation was a delusion, and Dr. Campbell, with the kindness which forms a conspicuous part of his character, endeavored to cure her, called in two or three medical men to assist, sent for her clergyman, did everything, in short, which humanity could suggest towards a faithful servant, as he supposed, temporarily deprived of reason.

As to the use of the galvanic battery by Dr. Campbell, his accusing rivals think he was wrong. Dr. Campbell backs up his views by authorities. The non-medical public can hardly form an opinion on the subject. It is a matter for doctors entirely. But he must be an extraordinary fool who decides as the Coroner's Jury did, that because Dr. Richardson and Dr. Berryman said galvanism ought not to have been used, Dr. Campbell's treatment was wrong. The *odium theologicum* is mildness itself compared with the spirit which animates some of our medicos when hunting down a rival.

We trust that Provincial journalists who came to a hasty conclusion on this case on the garbled evidence supplied by the Coroner, will read Dr. Campbell's pamphlet and do him justice in the premises.—*Toronto Daily Globe*, June 5th, 1868.

